Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.}

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

No army and navy place us in the same position that we were when Sumpter was fired upon.

The Secretary of the Treasury has has issued a call for the redemption of $10,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1865.

The only thing that the South is in favor of having at the elections is a rifle-club or a band of White Leaguers.

Fitz John Porter has been acquitted. At least that is surmised from the Committee's report although it has not yet been made public.

Mr. Corbin, who was cheated out of his seat in the United States Senate, by massacre Butler, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Judge Stanton, who "abdicated" the Bench of Luzerne county, is reported to be disgusted with Pennsylvania, and will go to Leadville, Colorado. Wonder if Pennsylvania isn't "sorter" disgusted with him.

An exchange very properly remarks that the preponderance of Democratic sentiment in Congress is against new legislation. The Democrats have been out of power for twenty years. Now that they are in they say that they have nothing to change. If the Democrats have no policy different from the Republicans, what need is their for a Democratic party?

The Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette* truthfully remarks that in 1860 there was a solid North because the governing South had become haughty, unreasonable, and threatened to destroy the Union. Now the South has control of the legislative department of the Government, and by its announced purpose to coerce the Executive or disband the army, is doing what it can to make a solid North in 1880.

Mr. Croly, ex-editor of the New York *Graphic*, says that a war between a foreign country and the United States is not improbable. He bases his conclusion upon the fact that our army and navy are so ridiculously small that the least provocation would be an incentive for any of the armed nations of the East to pounce upon us. The Democratic Congress has placed us in this deplorable condition, and one of these days we may pay dearly for it.

In view of the alarming increase of pleuro-pneumonia, the Surgeon General of the army has submitted to the Senate Com. on Agriculture a proposition to enlarge the powers of the National Board of Health, to take in the subject of the cattle disease, and to appropriate the necessary funds. The committee have taken the matter under consideration and will report a bill for the purpose. A suggestion has also been made that inspectors of cattle be appointed for each State.

"Dinnis" Kerney, the "darlint o-*ra*-tor," was blackgarding some of the prominent citizens of Santa Anna, Cal., the other night. He was approached by a gentleman whom he had vilified, and asked his authority for his statements. He said he was a public agitator, and any local grievances he could pick up he gave forth in his own way, any one had a right to get on the platform and reform them. While he was speaking a man named Rule struck him a blow in the face. In the melee which ensued Kearney drew a pistol, but it was taken away from him, and he was severely beaten. He presented a pitiable appearance when a Deputy Sheriff arrived and rescued him. Beating Kearney certainly was not the right thing to do, but it cannot be denied that they gave "the devil his dues."

Resolved to Keep Quiet.

From all sides we hear the same thing—that Democracy acknowledges that its friends in Congress have made a mistake in attempting to attach political legislation to the Legislative appropriation bills. The rampant southern leaders carried the conservative element away, good judgement and all. At a caucus last week the Democrats resolved to tell less of their plans, etc., which would seem to indicate that there is a kind of a "double back action movement" in progress.

The Democratic party is a party of mistakes. It made a mistake when it ceased to perform its old and honorable principles. When it departed from these, bad elements cropped out from time to time, until at length, history was compelled to record it as being the abettor of a confederacy, instituted for no other purpose under heaven but to divide the country and carry on the dishonorable and disreputable traffic of slavery. This step was apparently fatal.

Ever since they were beaten in 1861 they have been making mistakes. Their vivid imaginations led them to believe that the people of the country would allow them to furnish the Chief Executive officer for the Government. Twice during Lincoln's time, twice during Grant's time, and once during Hayes' time have they made these mistakes, but just as many times have they also been rebuked. And it does seem that they want to make fools of themselves in 1880. It won't be our funeral, so let this party of mistakes rush ahead! A desperate effort is being made to fraudulently conduct business through Congress. The Democratic attack upon the purity of the National elections, if it succeeds in Congress, will fail by the Constitutional exercise of the President's veto power. The election laws will not be repealed. The Democrats may stop the business of the country by closing the Executive Departments, but the Presidential election of 1880 will take place under all the safeguards which the United States laws now give, and the Democrats will not capture the capitol.

The Democratic place-hunters in Washington are terribly put out because the Senators retained about fifteen of the old employees, the greater portion of whom are prominent Republicans. Threats are freely made that those Senators who are known to favor this action will be held to strict accountability for overlooking the claims of the faithful who have been hanging on by their eye lids, waiting for the division of the spoils. The Senators who favor this course, however, say that it would be impossible to dispense with the services of these gentlemen in question, as the duties required of them are such as can only be performed intelligently by persons thoroughly familiar with the official routine of the Senate and that their usefulness cannot, under any circumstances, be bounded by party issues.

Mr. Blackburn made a speech in the House last Thursday in favor of the revolutionary programme of his party, in which he said: "This side of the chamber, which has demonstrated its power, never means to yield or surrender unless this Congress shall have died by virtue of its limitation. A principle cannot be compromised. It must be surrendered, but that can only be done by its advocates giving proof to the world that they are cravens and cowards, and lack the courage of their own convictions. We cannot yield, and we will not yield." If that is the case, the government will cease to perform its functions, as President Hayes is determined not to yield to the clamoring of a set of revolutionists. Our Supreme Courts will close doors, but the greatest calamity of all will be that Blackburn will not receive his pay.

Death of Madame Bonaparte.

Madame Bonaparte died last Friday at her home in Baltimore, aged 94 years. She has had singular trials to bear. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Patterson. In her youth, she was looked upon as the belle of Baltimore. In the year 1803, she was married to Jerome Bonaparte, youngest brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, then First Consul of France. For a while the pair were very happy, but Napoleon, with the selfishness that was characteristic of his life, claimed to have greater prospects for Jerome, and refused to recognize the marriage. Jerome Bonaparte pleaded with his iron-hearted brother, but to no purpose, and finally, like a poltroon, deserted his wife, who was then in England, not being permitted to set foot on French soil, with a babe born soon after she landed. Jerome Bonaparte was made King of Westphalia, and was married to a princess that his brother's power might be strengthened. His wife returned to Baltimore, frequently visiting Europe, however, with her son, it being the aim of her life to have the boy legitimately recognized by the French Empire, and she finally succeeded. She once met her recent husband in an art gallery on the Continent. He turned to his new wife, remarked in an undertone, "That is my former wife," and hurriedly left the place. Madam Bonapart became misanthropic and atheistic in her views after her great misfortune.

In the great debate on the Legislative appropriation bill in the House last week, Mr. Belford said: "Having captured both Houses of Congress, it is proposed to complete your conquest and to force Tilden into the White House in 1880, by tacking him on to an appropriation bill. To accomplish this object, the army, like the Indian, is to be placed on a reservation. His side of the House only asks that the Government be armed with power to protect the citizens in the exercise of his elective franchise, and any Government that was retained in the execution of that power was a disgrace to the civilized world, and unworthy to be ranked amongst the family of nations. In the present great struggle, the President might yield; the Republican party, never. The nation could not endure it if sectional bitterness were perpetuated. We warned the South that it had nothing to hope from the Democracy of the North; that the Democracy was cowardly. It would invite its Southern brethren on to mischief and abandon them when the crisis came. During late years the pendulum of power had been swinging toward the South, and it might be that the statues of Lincoln and Grant would give place to those of Jackson and Lee. But it would swing back again, and when 1880 came around, and the millions in the North who had fought for the Union had rallied under the leadership of the great captain, the revolutionary purpose of the Democratic party would retire to the rear, as they had retired in the past."

The Oliver-Cameron breech of promise suit ended disastrous to the widow. After the arguments had been finished, the Judge said, "Gentlemen of the jury, take this case and dispose of it; Mr. Clark pass the papers to the foreman." The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant. The first vote stood three for plaintiff and nine for defendant. The second was one for plaintiff and eleven for defendant. It took two hours and a half to convince this juror and bring him over with the majority. An effort will be made to secure a new trial, and if refused the case will be carried to the Court *in banc* upon exceptions. The verdict gives general satisfaction to unintersted parties, but Mrs. Oliver is wrothy.

Billy Wallace's smelling gang are going to visit Pennsylvania again.

Mr. Garfield's Great Speech.

The most animated debates that have taken place in the House for years were those of the last fortnight in relation to the repeal of the Supervisor law, and upon the Legislative appropriation bill. Upon the former, Gen. Jas. A. Garfield, of Ohio, made one of the greatest efforts of his life. Letters of congratulation have been pouring in ever since its delivery, and requests for its publication and distribution in pamphlet form have been made. The crowded state of our columns will permit of publishing only Mr. Garfield's closing remarks, viz:

Gentleman, (addressing the Democratic side of the House), we have tried to count the cost. We did try to count it in 1861, before we picked up the gage of battle; and although no man could then forecast the awful loss in blood and treasure, yet, having started in, we staid there to victory. We simply made the appeal to our sovereign—to that great omnipotent, public opinion, in America—to determine whether the Union should be shot to death. And now, lawfully, in our right and in our place here, we pick up the gage of battle which you have thrown down, and will appeal to our common sovereign to say whether you shall break down the principle of free consent in legislation at the price of starving the Government to death. We are ready to pass these bills for the support of the Government at any hour when you will offer them in the ordinary way, and if you offer these other measures as separate measures we will meet you in the spirit of fair and fraternal debate. But you shall not compel us—you shall not coerce us—even to save this Government, until the question has gone to the sovereign to determine whether it will consent to break down any of its voluntary powers. And on that ground, gentlemen, we plant ourselves. [Loud applause on the Republican side and in the galleries.]

We remind you, in conclusion, that this great zeal of yours in regard to keeping the officers of the Government out of the States has not been always yours. I remember that only six years before the war your law authorized marshals of United States to go through all our households and hunt for fugitive slaves. It did not only that, but it empowered marshals to call a *posse comitatus*, and to call upon all the bystanders to join in the chase; and your Democratic Attorney-General declared, in an opinion in 1854, that a marshal of the United States might call to his aid the whole posse, including soldiers and sailors and marines of the United States, to join in the chase and to hunt down the fugitive. Now, fellow-members of the House, if, for the purpose of making slavery eternal, you could send your marshals and could summon posses and use the armed forces of the United States, by what face or grace can you tell us that in order to procure freedom in elections and peace at the polls you cannot use the same marshal with his armed posse? But I refrain from discussing the merits of the proposition. I have tried in this hurried and unsatisfactory way to give my ground of opposition to this legislation.

Yocum with the Democrats.

Much surprise was manifested yesterday in Republican circles in this Congressional district, which Mr. Yocum represents, at his affiliation with the Democrats in Congress, and, that his first vote, in general legislation, was cast with theirs. His course cannot fail to attract general attention, and we shall watch it carefully.

The Army bill, with its cursed political riders, passed the rebel House of Representatives on Saturday. It will, of course, pass the Senate, but President Hayes will put his heel on it as any man would stamp the life out of a *copperhead* snake. Of the Greenbackers, eleven (including Mr. Yocum) voted for the bill, and three against it.

The Greenbackers in Congress have notified Speaker Randall that if the House adjourns from Saturday until Tuesday, as it did not long ago, to prevent the introduction of their financial relief bill, they will oppose every political rider that may be attached to the appropriation bills.

The Cabinet and Republicans in Congress have united in support of the President in his position in regard to the revolutionary course of the Democracy.

The Exodus of negroes from the South to the west continues. Thousands are going.

Reorganization of Council.

Town Council met last Monday morning at 9 o'clock and finished up the year's transactions by passing a number of bills, when the body adjourned *sine die*.

Messrs. Harper, who succeeds himself from the West Ward, and Hoffer, who succeeds Daniel Garman from the South, were sworn in by Chief Justice Rankin. Mr. Crider, successor to Mr. Kline, of the North, was sworn in later in the day. The new body met immediately and organized by re-electing E. C. Humes President and Isaac Mitchell clerk.

Council met at 7:30 p. m., and after the roll was called and the minutes read President Humes delivered an address full of instruction and wisdom.

President Humes announced the standing committes for 1879, viz:

Finance—Harper, McClure, Crider.

Fire and Police—Ardell, Reynolds, Hoffer.

Market—M'Clure, Harper, Kabello.

Nuisance—Kabello, Hoffer, Ardell.

Streets — Reynolds, Ardell, Shortlidge.

Water—Shortlidge, M'Clure, Crider.

Clerk Mitchell read a statement of the amount expended in the various departments of the borough government. It shows that over $8,000 were expended during the year, more than $7,000 of which belong to year just closed, the balance being placed to the account of 1877.

The bond of Geo. A. Bayard, Overseer of the Poor, and James Harris, borough Treasurer, were accepted by the finance committee. The former in the sum of $4,000 and the latter $10,000.

The following officers were elected: Solicitor, John G. Love; Engineer of Water Works, Geo. Rodgers; Supt. Water Works, Cyrus Strickland; Street Commissioner, Thomas Shaughensy; Janitor, Benjamin Dillon.

NEIGHBORING NEWS.

CLINTON.

Mr. A. G. Moore has been appointed postmaster at Flemington.

David E. Kendig, of Renovo, left that place last week for Golden, Colorado, where he has obtained a situation at $3.00 per day.

A Lock Haven man presented the editor of the *Republican* with a plum tree branch in full bloom. Rather early for those kind of stories.

The Presbytery of Northumberland meets at Renovo on Tuesday, the 15th.

The Renovo Democratic club have endorsed Tilden for President. That settles it.

CLEARFIELD.

A daily mail between Clearfield and Pennfield is a new convenience.

A stick of poplar timber was rafted in Curry's run this spring by Daniel Fryer, which squared thirty-four inches and was thirty-four feet in length.—*Republican.*

The old saw mill, the property of John Irvin, which for many years has stood on Wolf Run, near its mouth, was burned down recently. It was evidently the work of an incendiary.

MIFFLIN.

Joe. P. Blymyer, who lost a cow a few weeks ago by death, had another die last week. It is supposed it had been poisoned.

Edward Mills, of Marysville, is the new baggage agent at the Junction depot.

Frank H. Miller, of Soradoville, conducted a car load of excursionists west, and another crowd will go next week.

Business at Logan has so improved that not an idle man is to be seen.

HUNTINGDON.

The Mt. Union *Times* says that Dr. J. J. Dahlen, of Shirleysburg, is about to locate in Huntingdon.

It is said that tobacco will be extensively cultivated in this county this season. Those who have tried it before have been rewarded with good crops.

S. Burkett Wilson, of Huntingdon, has taken charge of Waring's book store at Tyrone.

Newspaper Jottings.

—Washington county has eleven papers.

—A Missouri man has started a paper called *Ambition.*

—The Jamestown, N. Y., *Daily Journal* has absorbed the *Daily Democrat.*

—"Nasby" (D. R. Locke) has written a play founded on the "Widow Bedott Papers."

—Mr. W. J. Lampton, late of the Cincinnati *Times*, is now connected with the Stubenville *Herald.*

—Hon. George D. Perkins, editor of the Sioux City *Journal*, is mentioned as the coming Lieutenant Governor of Iowa.

—Four Vienna journals now give their readers translations from the English, and the new departure is said to be very popular.

—"Brevier," "Long Primer," "Small Pica" and "Pica" are the names of the four children of the editor of the Hawkinsville, Tenn., *Dispatch.*

—When G. Washington Childs, A. M., gets hold of the New York *World*, the ingenious prize question will give way to the touching obituary ballad.

—Mr. Talcott Williams, the Washington correspondent of the Utica *Herald*, has accepted a position on the staff of the Springfield *Republican.* He will write politics.

—*Le Coup d' oeil* is the newest publication in Paris. It is a weekly review of society and the drama, and has a very showy appearance. M. Melborne is the editor and publisher.

—The story is going the rounds that three wealthy and prominent gentlemen in Philadelphia have agreed to give $250,000 to start a paper in that city advocating the re-election of Gen. Grant.

—It is announced that a new religious journal, the *Baptist Messenger* being the title, is to be issued at Connellsville. Rev. R. C. Morgan and Mr. W. Cooper are to conduct the enterprise.

—The Boston *Commonwealth* reports that Mr. M. M. Ballou has it in his mind to start a two cent daily Republican paper in that city at once, and that he is securing his editors and other assistants.

—A stock company consisting of twelve members have purchased the *Independent Press*, of Franklin, and that paper instead of being a temperance sheet, will be straight out Republican. J. J. McLauren is the editor.

—Seven newspapers are now printed in the Bulgarian language. At Sistova is to be brought out the *Dunavska Zara*, and very shortly a newspaper in the French and Slavonic languages will appear at Tirnova.

—The Chicago *Morning Herald* (Tilden's new paper), is said to have for its business managers H S. Wicks and J. D. Ryckman, late of the Chicago *Weekly Journal of Commerce*, with Walter Trumbull, son of Senator Lyman Trumbull, as managing editor.

—A representative of an American paper had the audacity to call upon Bismarck in Berlin and solicit an "interview." "You hef a dreadful piece mit impertinence," said the Prince; "I never allows myself do interviews." "What! never?" exclaimed the journalist. "Vell, hartly ever—now get oud," said Bismarck.

—W. T. Giles, at one time and another editor of five papers in Ohio, two in California, four or five in Illinois, and several in Iowa and elsewhere, is now living in Freeport, Ill., with his family, waiting for a few years, he says, for the business to become better, when, he asserts, he shall again embark in publishing on a larger scale than ever.

—By some accident the headings of the Marysville, Cal., *Banner of Freedom* got transposed not long since, and the next day the nuptials of old Mr. Pennybacker, who had married a young lady of sixteen, appeared under the caption of "Cold Blood and Terrific Deed!" while a report of the murder of a Mr. Botts was announced as "A Most Delightful Affair." The "devil" of the *Banner* office, who is reported as being a very ambitious youth, is supposed as being guilty of the manipulation, and if it is found that he really is, he's likely to get his "dues."

Poetry.

SPRING IN FIELD AND WOOD.

I.

The earth awakes as from a dreamless sleep,
And softly puts her daintiest garments on;
She binds around her, gracefully, a zone
Of tender green, with blue embroidered deep.

Over that budding sun-tipped hedgerow peep
Such vivid emeralds as ne'er glanced in stone,
Or in the crowns of mighty Cæsars shone;
And violets stir in yonder wayside heap.

The firstling beauty of the wood is full
Of colors, varied softly in their hue;
The rabbits frisk and birds begin to sing.

The air is pure—most sweetly clear and cool,
And heaven seems open through the distant blue;
The starling screams, and doves are light on wing.

II.

See, through yon field the plowman drives his share,
And the pert crow close follows at his heel;
And o'er the furrow, slowly winding, steal
Thin waves of mist that waver into air.

The upland lea is dotted here and there
With scattered sheep that, like to pearls, reveal
A glistening whiteness; and the cattle kneel
In full contentment with the spring's fresh fare.

The crested wren is busy in the hedge;
The blackbird runs, then, resting, whistles clear,
And the sweet lark goes caroling up the sky.

A bluish tinge is on the fir-wood's edge
That pleases, yet a little tries the eye;
The squirrel, new waked, peeps out unmoved by fear.

III.

The children from the neighboring village school
Come forth to play with many a merry peal,
And shorten thus the hour for mid-day meal,
And answer slowly to maternal rule.

They dance and group themselves in circle full,
Then join their hands, and loose, and sudden wheel;
Their movements such unconscious grace reveal,
Recalling dainty Watteau, fresh and cool.

The babe laid down upon the grass crows fain,
And, creeping on, would make to join their sport;
The meadow rings, and now young voices sing.

How clear the notes! they echo back again;
Of innocence and joy most true report—
These voices are the voices of the Spring.

—*Good Words.*

BELLS OF THE ANGELUS.

Bells of the Past, whose long forgotten music
Still fills the wide expanse,
Tinging in the sober twilight of the Present
With colors of romance.

I hear you call, and see the sun descending
On rock and wave and sand,
As down the coast the Mission voices blending
Girdle the heathen land.

Within the circle of your incantation
No blight nor mildew falls;
Nor fierce unrest, nor lust, nor low ambition
Passes those airy walls.

Borne on the swell of your long waves receeding
I touch the father Past—
I see the dying glow of Spanish glory,
The sunset dream and last!

Before me rise the dome-shaped Mission towers,
The white Presidio;
The swart commander in his leathern jerkin,
The priest in stole of snow.

Once more I see Portala's cross uplifting
Above the sitting sun,
And pass the headland, northward slowly drifting
The freighted galleon.

O solemn bell! whose consecrated masses
Recall the faith of old—
O tinkling bells! that lulled with twilight music
The spiritual fold!

Your voices break and falter in the darkness—
Break, falter and are still;
And veiled and mystic, like the Host descending,
The sun sinks from the hill!

Our Story Teller.

The Tile Room at Deadwood.

For twenty years the old mansion at Deadwood, with its grables, mullioned doorways and embayed windows, had stood unoccupied. Colossal elms swept over it, rank shrubberry hid its lower windows, and lush grasses and weeds swamped the garden, yet still the place was beautiful. It is said to have been built after a magnificent estaste in Wales; but no one remembered its origin. It stood on a great hillside overlooking the sea, and sailors and boatmen going by always looked up at it as something picturesque and grand.

The mansion stood solitary, yet was but half a mile from the village by the river crossing the plains beneath, and when, after this great trial of its indestructibleness, human life appeared there, it was immediately discovered by the surprised villagers. Half a score of men had mowed their way up the front door, had set every chimney smoking from the great fires built below, had hacked and hewed mercilessly at the overgrowth of instrusive shrubbery, and finally a carriage had come bringing a fair young girl with a mulatto attendant.

"I think its—its fearsome like, don't you, Miss Queenie?"

"Nonsense; its delightfully antique and romantic. Only I'm not going to live in the dark. Tell the men to cut down those locusts, Patty; they shut out the sun and are worm-eaten besides. Oh, its going to be lovely here, Patty! I'll have those walks leading down to the gate just blazing with tulips in a month."

"What will you do for company, Miss Queenie?"

"Oh, Guy is coming the first of May."

It was early in April then. The brave young heiress of Deadwood took bravely hold of the work in hand. She called the sunlight in through curtains of white lace. She hung the chamber walls with rose-colored paper. She spread bright rugs over the black walnut floors and filled the rooms with graceful bamboo and softly-cushioned furniture. And when her little dot was quite expended upon further details of china, books and statues, the girl sat down to enjoy the home she had made.

It was the first she had ever had; and already her homeless life rested in it with a feeling of satisfaction which had been found in no other source.

"I am glad Guy is poor, because now I can give him a home with myself," she murmured over her wedding clothes, which she was embroidering. "He shall have a buggy, and pick up a nice practice at the village; and so we have our good prospects after all."

For the matrimonial prospects of these young people of eighteen and twenty-two had looked doleful, very doleful, until the woman suddenly rose equal to the emergency.

"Deadwood is mine, you say, Mr. Quills?" she said to the lawyer.

"Yes."

"And it won't sell and won't let. And I only have five hundred dollars of interest money in bank stock?"

"Just so."

"Then I will live at Deadwood?"

"Alone?"

Well, yes, for the present; Patty and I," with a smile, sweet, yet quizzical at the old lawyer's dismayed face.

So far all had succeeded better than she had dreamed possible. She had made the old mansion habitable and pleasant, and now if the fallow land were brought under a man's hand, the hitherto unprofitable piece of property might even yield an income for Miss Elinor St. Edgar and her husband, Mr. Quill declared.

But the things everybody expect seldom do happen after all, and the things nobody expect to transpire are always confronting us. After a blithe letter of invitation from his lady-love, Guy Blondel arrived at Deadwood one fine May day, and found Queenie, as everybody called her, so pale so grave, so almost speechless, that he was dumbfounded.

"Not a single smile yet, Queenie? Why what has come over you? Have you seen a ghost?"

The girl winced as if he had struck her.

"You do not believe in ghosts, Guy?"

"Certainly not; no sensible person does. But what has changed you so, Queenie? You chill and astonish me, you have altered so in a few weeks! And I expect to find you perfectly triumphant over your success, and ready to obey your directions and turn farmer-doctor at once."

"Guy, we can never be married."

"Queenie!"

"Something has happened to change all my pleasant hopes, Guy,—something strange and unexpected, yet none the less conclusive." Then Queenie told her story.

"One of the rooms, Guy, I have not touched or altered—an apartment on the ground-floor, facing the north, finished with tile, and so cold, dark and gloomy that I found it quite a hopeless matter to make it healthy and pleasant. Yet it is a handsome room, with inlaid floor and tiles of such great worth that I wonder the old mansion has not been broken into and pillaged of them. Probably no one about here knows their worth. But, as I say, I left the tile parlor unchanged, even from the cobwebs and yews growing against the windows. But it is the only unpleasant place in the house, and its neighborhood to the bright little sitting-room I have made has never troubled me.

"One chilly, rainy night, less than a week ago, and after I wrote you to come, I sat reading by the bright hearth-fire of my sitting-room until nearly twelve o'clock. Patty was asleep in a little room leading from it which is directly beneath my chamber, and the other two servants, housemaid and man, were asleep in their rooms in another part of the house. I had told Patty not to sit up; yet when it grew midnight the solitude of the great house weighed on me a little, and I felt loth to go up in my chamber. Finally I wrapped myself in my dressing-gown and lay down on a couch before the hearth, knowing that the great wood fire would keep the room warm till morning. I had lain there but a moment, I think, when I heard a voice in the room say, "Look under the hearth of the parlor." It was so distinct a voice that the room seemed to echo with it. I don't know why I did as I did do; I should have thought I would have been afraid; but I sprang up, caught a light from the table, crossed the hall and opened the door of the parlor."

"Poor little Queenie! You had over-exerted yourself, and your brain had grown excited and unsettled."

"But, Guy, I knelt down in that dark room by the hearth and passed my hand over the smooth tiles. Almost instantly I found that one was loose. It was small, and I pried it up with a hairpin. Here beneath lay a small yellow, folded paper. I started at it a moment, then took it out, and seeing, as I expected, that it was covered with writing, I only stopped to look once more around the silent black parlor, then hurried back to my sitting room.

"Oh, Guy, it was no coincidence, my finding a paper in that place! The paper is of the utmost importance. You may see that for yourself. Here it is," and rising, Queenie took it from one of the corner cabinets secured to the wall, and placed it in Guy's hand. A bit of coarse, yellow parchment, the chirography quaint, the ink faded; but it was the written confession of one Gilbert St. Edgor that the estate of Deadwood had been wrongfully obtained, and that he had wrongfully defrauded the rightful line of inheritance; and he furthermore besought and instructed the finders of the paper, which he declared he had hidden under the hearth of the tile parlor for safe preservation a few days before his death, to restore the ill-gotten estate of Deadwood to its rightful inheritors. Guy Blondel's face grew grave and a trifle paler as he read. Anticipating what it boded for him, he made a strong effort for self-preservation.

"Queenie, dear Queenie, you surely don't mean that you are going to give up Deadwood and all our hopes for this old scrap of paper?"

"Deadwood is not mine. Guy."

"Oh, Queenie, don't plunge yourself into after poverty and separate us for this unsubstantial idea!"

"I will not, if it is unsubstantial, Guy. I hope it may prove so. Let us both hope so, and be happy, at least till we find out," said the girl, making an effort to stave off her own discouragement. She was full of pity, too, for the pain of the young heart all hers in its freshness and strength. Yet nothing overcame the power of that honest blood which had come with the strong blue eyes. She held firm day after day, only replying to Guy's pleadings:

"Deadwood must be mine, Guy. If it is not mine, I do not want it. It would never be home else."

At last Mr. Quill, who had been sent for, came.

Queenie withheld the story of her dream, as Guy called it, but inquired, as quietly as possible, as to the existence of Gilbert St. Edgar.

"Oh, yes, my dear; your great uncle. I never saw him, of course, but my father remembers him."

"I have a reason for wanting to see his penmanship, Mr. Quill," said Queenie. "Do you think there is any in existence?"

"Oh, yes; I know there is. My uncle, who was a friend of his, left a quantity of old papers and letters, among which are written bills of this same Gilbert St. Edgar. I'll look when I go home, and send you a specimen of the old man's chirography. Very interesting, these old relics, Miss St. Edgar."

And Mr. Quill partook of a delicious tea and rode back to town, never dreaming of the strained and anxious young hearts he had left behind him.

Two days later, inclosed in a facetious note inquiring when the wedding was to be, arrived from Mr. Quill a bit of yellow paper, signed by Gilbert St. Edgar.

With the color ebbing from cheek and lips, Queenie and Guy compared it to the parchment taken from the hearth of the tile parlor; for it was identical, and the same penmanship. There could be no doubt.

"And now, Queenie?"

"Now all hope is at an end; at least for long years, Guy. But we may get rich by and by, and then—"

Tried beyond endurance he flung the slender hand from his own. The next moment he turned with a bitter cry of remorse, and snatched the girl from the floor. She had fainted.

He never gave way after that. No more anger or reproaches. He realized that Queenie, too, suffered, and tried to comfort and sustain her.

The sad days went by. Queenie hid the dainty wedding garments even from her own eyes.

At length one evening—the last evening—a carriage whirled up the drive. The occupant, drenched with rain, sprang into the house and room.

"Excuse my wet coat—rain right in my face all the way. Oh, hang preliminaries! Here are you young folks making yourselves miserable; both look as if you'd had a fit of sickness; and—and—why, by George Miss St. Edgar, old Gilbert St. Edgar was as mad as a March hare, and finally killed himself in that tile parlor!" shouted Mr. Quill. "I didn't tell you before—sort of hated to dash a brave young thing like you; but they said the house was haunted, and a room where a suicide has been committed is an ugly neighbor to a lady's boudoir! But bless my soul! this old parchment ain't worth shucks—not wortth shucks, my dear Miss St. Edgar. He never defrauded anybody of Deadwood. He inherited it from his brother, as honest a man as ever lived. I've looked up the proofs—been three days about it—and then came back as quick as I could to let you know the truth. Hang that old tile parlor! Seal it up! Tear it down! But, anyway, get married and be happy, young folks. Don't be frightened out of the wedding."

They took his advice—Queenie and Guy. The walls and floors of the old tile parlor were dismantled of their tiles, the entire north side turned into glass doors which opened into the garden, the walls hung with a paper of golden arabesques and rosebuds, and filled with a piano and harp, rose pink couches, books of poetry, pictures and marble Cupids and angels. The ghost of Gilbert St. Edgar never walked there again.

A Boy Victim of the Walking Craze.

A little seven-year-old son of Mr. S. L. Pewtress, of New Haven Conn., died last week under painful circumstances. The lad, in company with a number of other boys, after a full discussion of their walking ability, concluded to have a contest in order to decide their relative powers. So they went among the pines near the Pewtress factory, where they constructed a kind of a track. The little fellows stripped off their outer garments and removed their shoes. It is to this that the death of the child is ascribed to. He took a death chill while overheated with exercise, the cold settling in his bowels, producing an acute inflamation which terminated in death, after only two or three days of suffering.

We call the attention of Anthony Comstock to the fact that winter is lingering in the lap of spring. Such immodesty must be stopped.

The Dauphin Tragedy.

How Amos Gayman Shot Hadassah Douglass and then Killed Himself.

About three years ago Amos Gayman, aged thirty-eight, took possession of the old Hetzel Hotel, on the main street of Dauphin, with his family, consisting of a wife and three children. There was employed at the hotel a young girl named Hadassah Douglass, a bright, pretty, well-informed maiden, of good address, quick and intelligent. Gayman, who was a man not noted for extraordinary intelligence, took a fancy to Miss Douglass, and his devotion was made more prominent by his zeal than by his discretion. Certain it is that Miss Douglass, or "Dessie" Douglass, as she was familiarly called, caused family dissensions among the Gaymans, and about a year ago she left and went to live with her mother, a widow lady. "Dessie's" father had died suddenly a short time previous while sitting in a hotel kept by Gayman's brother. Shortly afterward she went to live with Mr. Henry D. Greenawalt as a servant, and it is said that Gayman has been intimate with her ever since she left his employ, meeting her and walking with her on the street without any attempt at concealment, and it is said he even confessed his affection for her to his friends. The girl was not bad, and no breath of suspicion had ever been raised against her character, but people would talk in a small village where the acts of every resident are commented upon, and it was common rumor that her relations with Gayman were not born of the purest motives. Recently another young man named Maus had been keeping company with her, and this seems to have angered Gayman, and he made every endeavor to have her go back to his hotel in his employ as a domestic, but she refused. He had been drinking for several days, and yesterday evening he visited the residence of a neighbor named Bickel, with whose daughter Miss Douglass was intimate, and asked if the latter was in. He was told no, that the two girls had gone up to the house of Miss Douglass' mother. In the course of his conversation with Mr. Bickel, Gayman said something about his wanting Miss Douglass to live with him, and then said he would meet her and fix the matter, and that would end it. He then left and walked up the street with Jacob Miller and met Miss Douglass and Miss Bickel a short distance above the residence of Dr. Umberger, having previously passed the young man named Maus. Miss Douglass remarked to Miss Bickel: "Here comes Gayman. I don't want him to know me," and they passed him. Gayman and Miller walked up the street a short distance, when Gayman retraced his steps, caught up to the girls and asked Miss Douglass whether he might go home with her. She told him he was his own master. Then walking along with her he said: "I just met your beau," and she replied that she too had met him, referring to Maus. "If he sees me with you he will knock the head off me," said Gayman, and then stepping before her and facing her, he drew a large Colt's revolver from his pocket and fired, the ball striking her left breast. He fired again and missed her, and then as the girl staggered, he walked up to her, placed the pistol to her right breast and fired another shot, the ball passing through her heart and killing her instantly. So close was the pistol that the clothing was burned away and the powder was driven into the wound. When first shot the girl said "Oh!" and reeled, and at the third shot she fell to the pavement. Gayman then placed the revolver to his breast and shot himself through the heart, falling by the side of the dead girl and dying instantly. Miss Bickel was so stunned by the report of the first shot that she could not make an alarm, but on hearing the second and feeling her friend's arm slip from her's she ran to the residence of Dr. Umberger, and he, with W. P. Gilmor, a cigar manufacturer near by, were soon at the scene. They found the dead bodies of the man and woman lying on the side walk, she in the middle of the pavement and he at her feet, his body touching her's. A crowd collected in a few minutes and the bodies were taken away, Gayman's to the hotel to be met by a weeping wife and children, and the girl's to the home of the poor, widowed mother. The news spread very quickly over the town and surrounding country, and Dauphin was in a ferment, the terrible tragedy being the topic of everybody's conversation. Miss Douglass was a beautiful girl, and there is great regret over her unfortunate death. Mr. Gayman was a quiet, inoffensive man, fine-looking, with full face and heavy black moustache. He belonged to the old stock of Gaymans who have resided in the vicinity of Dauphin for years, and it is said that his great grandfather was a colonel during the Revolutionary war. Several brothers live in and near Dauphin. He has kept the hotel about three years, and was married to a daughter of Jacob Tyson, of Powell's Valley, a well-known resident of the Upper End. The girl was born and raised in Dauphin, and had been a servant in different families and at the hotel for about three years. It is said that she would have gone back to the hotel, only, as she told Gayman, the landlady was too cross.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, 28th ult.*

The man who is not afraid of war or yellow fever is generally afraid to take out a paper of tobacco in the presence of a crowd.

The Seven Wonders.

The Seven Wonders of the world have justly called forth admiration for many ages, and as many of our readers may not be acquainted with them, we take this opportunity of giving a short description of them.

First, the enormous Colossus, of Rhodes, claims our attention. It was built by Cares, of Lindus, a pupil of Lysippus, in the year 288, A. D., and twelve years were spent in its construction. It was an enormous statue of Apollo, and was one hundred and twenty feet high. It stood across the harbor of Rhodes for sixty-six years, when it was prostrated by an earthquake. It was afterward bought by a Jew from the Saracens, who loaded nine hundred camels with the brass.

Next in order are the Pyramids of Egypt, those wonderous monuments of wealth and grandeur of the ancient kings of that country. The largest of the structures employed three hundred and sixty thousand workmen for thirty years in its construction. The general opinion is that it was designed for the tomb of Cheops, the supposed founder of the pyramids.

Next comes the aqueducts of Rome. Little is known about them except that they were constructed by Appius Claudius, the Roman censor.

Fourth, the Labyrinth of Psammetichus, on the banks of the Nile, containing within one continued wall one thousand houses and twelve royal palaces, all covered with marble, and having only one entrance. One building was said to contain three thousand chambers and a hall built of marble, adorned with statues of the gods.

Fifth, the Pharos of Alexandria, a tower built by order of Ptolemy Philadelphos, in the year 252, B. C.. It was erected as a lighthouse and contained magnificent galleries of marble, a large lantern at the top the light of which was seen a hundred miles distant. Mirrors of enormous size were fixed around the galleries, which reflected everything on the sea. A common tower now stands in its place.

Sixth, the Walls of Babylon, built by order of Semiramis, or Nebuchadnezzar, and finished in one year by two hundred thousand workmen. These walls were of sufficient thickness to allow six chariots to run abreast upon them. They were further finished with one hundred gates of solid brass.

The last of the Seven Wonders is the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, completed in the reign of Servius, the sixth king of Rome. It was four hundred and fifty feet long, two hundred feet broad, and was supported by one hundred and twenty-six marble pillars seventy feet high. The beams and doors were of cedar, the rest of the timber was of cypress wood. It was destroyed by fire in the year 365 B. C.

She Sewed on His Buttons.

Everybody who knows old Blummer knows a pretty tight-fisted man. Several days ago he said to his wife: "Maria, I want you to look over that broadcloth vest of mine and put new buttons on it, 'cause I'm going to a card party to night, and it 'll pay me to look a little sprucer than common."

"But, Ely," answered Mrs. B., "I haven't any buttons to match that vest; and"—

"Blame it!" broke in Blummer, "the idea of a woman keeping house as long as you have, an' pretendin' to be out of buttons. By George! I b'lieve you'll ask me for money to buy 'em with next." And then old Blummer shook his head threateningly and departed down town, leaving Mrs. B. looking after him with a peculiar expression in her eyes.

That evening Blummer hurried through his supper and began arraying himself for the card party. Presently he called for the broadcloth vest, and Mrs. B., with marvelous promptitude, handed it to him. He took it, hastily unfolded it, and then, as his eye took in its complete appearance, he stood as one transfixed. It was a six-button vest, and there were six buttons on it, and the dazed optic of Blummer observed that the first, or top one, was a tiny pearl shirt button, and that the next one was a brass army overcoat button, with U. S. gleaming upon it, and that number three was an oxydized silver affair, and that number four was a horn button, evidently from the back of one of the Puritan fathers' coats, and then came a suspender button, and there, as the dazzled eyes of old Blummer reached the bottom button—a poker chip (found in Blummer's pocket) with two holes punched through it—he gave a snort that made the chandelier jingle. There is, after all, a fine sense of humor about Blummer, and he laughed till he cried. And there won't be any button money grudged in that household hereafter.

"How do you know it was brandy?" asked the lawyer. "I smelled of it first, and then I welcomed about a glassful of it." The unexpected verb wholly upset the gravity of the court, jury, and miscellaneous collection of people; and they were not assisted at all in recovering their equanimity by the further testimony that the man who bought the brandy drank of it himself "till he was quite salubrious."

An intellectual member of the Arkansas Legislature has introdnced a bill abbreviating the season of Lent from forty to twenty days. He explains that everything else has come down 50 per cent. since the war, and there should be no discrimination in favor of Lent.

Bulldozing a Bee-Hunter.

The Detroit *Free Press* says: "Chas. McGuire," began his Honor, as he looked over the desk at a slim-waisted man who had evidently met a polar wave and been worsted, "the policeman tells me that he found you walking up and down the street beating an old tin pan and shouting at the top of your voice. Did Senator Sharon make his great wealth by indulging in such practices? Do we remember Homer and Milton because they disturbed the peace? Look me in the eye, prisoner at the bar, and beware how you answer."

"You see, I heard a swarm of bees passing over, and I wanted them to settle on my fence," gently replied the man.

"Bees! Bees in the month of February! Bees swarming such weather as this?" exclaimed the Court as he grew pale around the mouth.

"Can't a bee come out in winter if he want's to?" argued the prisoner, warming up to his defense.

"He can, but he don't said his Honor. Every bee in the land is now in a dormant state, and will be for weeks to come."

"But I heard bees in the air. I know what I hear as well as the next man."

"Charles McGuire you had a bee in your bonnet, or a flea in your ear. What ailed you was too much whisky.

"May-bee that was it;" thoughtfully observed Bijah.

The Court gave him one lingering, trembling look calculated to bring on congestion of the lungs within twenty minutes, and turned to the prisoner and said:

"This is your first time here, and I can overlook your offense. Let me tell you, however, that any further bee-hunting in Detroit in the winter will put you along with people who don't smell honey from one year to another."

"But if I see bees to-morrow"——

"But you won't. If you do I'll send you up for thirty days."

"But suppose a bumble-bee should come"——

"If you say bee to me again I'll send you up now."

The prisoner hated to give up so, but he finally made his way out, muttering: "To bee or not to bee a bumble-bee."

A Good One.

During the first year of the war, says a Vermont paper, when change was scarce and some large firms were issuing currency of their own, a farmer went to a store in a neighboring town and bought some goods, and gave the merchant a five dollar bill, of which he wanted seventy-five cents back. The merchant counted it out and handed it over to the farmer, who looked at it a moment and inquired:

"What is this?"

"Its my currency," said the merchant.

"Wall, taint good for anything where I live," said the farmer.

"Very well," replied the merchant, "keep it until you get a dollars worth, and then bring it to my store, and I will give you a dollar for it."

The farmer pocketed the change and departed. A few days after he went to the same store, and bought goods to the amount of one dollar, and after paying over the identical seventy-five cents, he took out a handful of pumpkin seeds, and counted out twenty-five of them and passed them over to the merchant.

"Why," said the merchant, "what's this?"

"Wall," said the farmer, "this is my currency, and when you get a dollar's worth bring it to my place, and I will give you a dollar for it."

A Girl's Composition on Boys.

Boys is strange things. Boys is of three kinds—the baby boy, the little boy and the big boy. I don't like the boy, because he squalls and kicks, and I must rock him with a cradle. But if the big boy or little boy squalls and kicks, I can rock him with stones. I like the little boy best when he's got candy and gives me some. But I like the big boy best when it snows, because he can haul me on a sled. A boy is a little man, if he behaves himself, and if he doesn't he's a little devil; that is what mother said brother Bob was the other day he told Mrs. Smith that mother said she was an old bore. My papa says he was a little boy once, but mama says she was not and she wishes papa was a little boy once more. Sister July says she doesn't like boys and when I saw her and Tom Brown a sitting in the rocking chair on Sunday night she said she was trying to squeeze the life out of him 'cause she did not like him, but I don't think she was.

They were sitting around the conventional stove in the village tavern telling tall stories. The topic was horses. After several inferior tales, old Hobbs began: "My horse was worse than the worst of defaulting bank presidents, for he was such a forger! Why, actually, his feet struck together so often that I had to carry a basket of water in the wagon and stop every half mile to cool them. Sometimes they would be red hot." Old Teller broke in: "Oh, that's nothing. I once had a horse, and he was such a forger, that I could not take him out in a sleigh." The old man here looked around to see if any one would ask the reason of this, but they looked as grum as pall-bearers, so he continued: "No, I would never take him out sleighing, because such a show of sparks were knocked from his shoes that the snow and ice were melted—turned to mud—before the sleigh-runners reached it."

Thousands of boys would go dirty all summer if it were not wicked and dangerous to bathe in the river.

Celluloid.

The Great Variety of its uses—A Substitute for Ivory, Shell, Coral, Amber, Malachite, Parchment, Leather and Linen.

"It seems, to me," remarked a gentleman the other day, "that about everything we have now, except what we eat, is made out of celluloid." An investigation of the subject almost tends to persuade one that this statement is scarcely exaggerated. Although celluloid was invented nine or ten years ago, by two brothers named Hyatt, its perfected manufacture has been regularly in progress for only about five years, and is considered to be still in its infancy; yet immense quantities of the substance are produced; it is converted into a wonderful variety of forms, and new modes of applying it are discovered almost daily.

Celluloid is a composition of fine tissue paper and camphor, treated with chemicals by a patented process. A rather common impression that it contains gun-cotton is a mistake, which arises from confounding it with collodion. Celluloid, it is said, is entirely non explosive, and burns only when in direct contact with flame. When crude it looks like a transparent gum, and its color is a light yellow-brown. It can be made as hard as ivory, but is always elastic, and can be readily moulded into every conceivable form. With equal ease it can be colored in any tint desired, the dye running through the entire substance, and being, therefore, ineffaceable.

All the celluloid made is produced by a single company, with factories in Newark, N. J. This company makes only the raw material, which it sells to various manufacturing companies for so much per pound and a royalty on their net sales. No one can buy it unless the producing company decides to give him a license, which is granted only for the purpose of making some new article that will not interfere with the trade of the companies already licensed. A number of large corporations are now engaged in the various branches of manufacture for which celluloid can be employed. Most of these have their factories in Newark, but there is one large establishment in Centre street, New York city.

The cost of the crude article to the buyer is regulated by the producing company according to the use to be made of it and the competition met with in other materials. For instance $1 or $5 per pound are charged for celluloid which is to be made into jewelry, while only $2 are charged if it is designed for umbrella handles, though there is no difference in the quality of the substance. In consequence of this system there is a similarly wide variation in the cost of the manufactured articles.

As a close imitation of ivory, celluloid has made great inroads in the business of ivory manufacturers. Its makers assert that in durability it is much superior to ivory, as it sustains hard knocks without injury, and is not discolored by age or use. Great quantities of it are used in piano and organ keys, to the manufacture of which one company is devoted. So extensive is its use for this purpose that the ivory manufacturers have reduced their price for keys below that of celluloid, in the hope of checking the competition. "It is only a question of who can hold out longest," said a celluloid manufacturer; "but we can make our own elephants, and the ivory men have got to catch theirs."

Billiard balls are made of celluloid at half the price of ivory, and are said to be equally elastic, while more durable. Large amounts are used for combs of every variety, for the backs of brushes and hand mirrors, and for all kinds of toilet articles which ivory is employed for. Even fine-tooth combs made of celluloid are twenty-five per centum cheaper than ivory, while in large pieces, such as the backs of hand-glasses, the difference in price is enormous. Among many other articles in which celluloid takes the place of ivory or india-rubber are whip, cane and umbrella handles, every kind of harness trimmings, foot rules, chessmen and the handles of knives and forks. Its use in cutlery is said to be especially desirable, as it is not cracked or discolored by hot water.

India-rubber, as a general rule, holds its ground against celluloid, as the latter cannot be sold so cheaply. The celluloid is said to be much more durable, however, and it is superior for pencil cases, jewelry, etc., where gold mountings are used, as it does not tarnish the metal, whereas the sulphur in india-rubber tarnishes gold which is less than eighteen carats fine. The freedom of celluloid from sulphur, and the natural flesh color that can be imparted to it, have caused it to be extensively substituted for india-rubber in the manufacture of dental blanks, or the gums and other attachments of artificial teeth.

Celluloid can be mottled so as to imitate the finest tortoise shell, and its elasticity renders it much less liable to breakage. In this form it is used, like the imitation ivory, for combs, card cases, cigar cases, match boxes, pocket books, napkin rings, jewelry and all sorts of fancy articles. The substance is employed for similar purposes as a good imitation of malachite and also of amber. It is made into mouthpieces for pipes, cigar holders and musical instruments, and is used as the material of flutes, flageolets and drumsticks. For drumheads it is said to be superior to parchment, as it is not affected by moisture in the atmosphere.

As a substitute for porcelain, celluloid is used for the heads of dolls, which can be hammered against a hard floor without danger of fracture. Beautiful jewelry is made of it in imitation of the most elaborately carved coral, reproducing all shades — shades of the genuine article. Most of the coral tints are bright or dark red, however, as the makers, strange to say, have found that excellent copies of the costly pink coral are not in popular demand.

One of the large manufacturing companies is employed exclusively in the making of optical goods, using celluloid in place of tortoise shell, jet, etc., for the frames of spectacles, eye glasses and opera glasses. The material is extensively used for shoe tips, protecting the toe as well as well as metal tips, and having the appearance of patent leather. By shoemakers it is also used for insoles. Large quantities of thimbles are made of it, and it is said to be the best material known for emery-wheels and knife sharpeners. As a ground for paintings, celluloid has all the advantages of ivory, and photographs can be taken on it which are alleged to be superior to ivory-types.

Within the last year and a half another branch of celluloid manufacture has been developed, which promises to reach enormous proportions. This is the use of celluloid as a substitute for linen or paper in the making of shirt cuffs, collars, etc. It has the appearance of well starched linen, is sufficiently light and flexible, does not wrinkle, is not affected by prespiration and can be worn for months without injury. It becomes soiled much less readily than linen, and when dirty is quickly cleaned by the application of a little soap and water with a sponge and rag. For travelers and for wear in hot weather this celluloid linen is especially convenient. It has lately been improved much by the introduction of real linen between two thicknesses of celluloid. Shirt fronts have been made of it, as well as cuffs and collars, and it is believed that these will prove equally desirable.

When asked if this branch of the business was not likely to cause serious injury to the trade in paper collars, a celluloid manufacturer replied: "No, not near so much as you would think. Celluloid collars and cuffs are cheaper in the long run than paper, they last so much longer, but their first cost is equal to that of linen. The collars are sold at retail for twenty-five cents apiece, and cuffs at fifty cents a pair. When I was in Boston some time ago, I happened to be in a barber's shop, and I showed to the barber a celluloid comb, which he examined and praised very highly. He inquired the price of such combs, and when informed that it was forty cents, exclaimed, 'Why, we can buy the rubber combs for fifteen cents.' 'But,' said I, 'this comb, as you see, is elastic, the teeth will not break, and it will outwear a dozen cheap combs made of rubber.' 'That makes no difference,' said the man, 'I tell you a barber has fifteen cents to buy a comb with a long sight oftener than he has forty.' Now, that's the way it will work with these collars and cuffs. There are a great many men who have the money to pay for paper collars a good deal oftener than they have it to pay for celluloid. Still, this celluloid line of business is going to be immense. It has only just fairly begun. From six thousand to ten thousand collars and cuffs are made weekly already, and orders are coming in from all over the country."

Celluloid has been experimented with as a material for neckties, and, although the trials have not been very satisfactory, it is thought they will eventually be successful. For hat bands and sweat bands it is a trifle more expensive than the materials commonly used, but it is said to be better, as it does not become rusty or greasy. It has also been used lately for watch cases.

There is a large export trade in celluloid articles to Cuba and South America, and this is constantly increasing. They are not sent to Europe, as the right to manufacture and sell them there has been sold to a foreign company, which has a factory in France.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Desert of Colorado.

The San Francisco *Argonaut* says: For what purpose the Colorado desert was made is one of those mysteries which have so far proved past finding out—so utterly barren, so apparently worthless, so dreary and desolate, so scorched with a blazing sun, so blistered with burning winds. The rocky hills that bound it are more forbidding than the dreary desolation of the sandy plains. The hills are absolutely destitute of verdure—treeless, soilless, colorless. Through the centre of the plain, and parellel with the railroad, runs a mountain range of shifting sand, like snows piled up in banks, drifting and moving with the winds. The plain is not entirely destitute of vegetation, but the vegetation is as worthless as the sands in which it grows. There runs midway between San Bernardina and Yuma one small, beautiful stream of clear, sweet water, properly named the "Whitewater," but along its pebbly margin there grows no flower, shrub nor tree. This beautiful stream in the desert suggests the irreverent reflection that this part of creation is a badly planned and badly executed work, reflecting upon the Divine Mechanic who spake into existence. The mountains should have been clothed in primal forests; the plains should have been grassy meadows. Along the hillsides should be leaping cascades of sparkling water; brooks winding amid flowers and grassy banks; a fruitful land, where fat kine, lowing herds, bleating flocks and singing birds, mingling their voices with the thanksgiving of well-fed humanity, should be a constant psalm of adoration to Him who must ever lack an altar in the desert of the Colorado.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. ja4'71-tf

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6 1-1y

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ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

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DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

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RHEUMATISM,

SCROFULA AND CANCER.

12-4f ADVICE FREE.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS H. RHOADS, is prepared to do PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. 10 21 1y

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—*J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Larimer, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

Bunnell & Aikens.---Music Store.

BELLEFONTE MUSIC STORE

PIANOS, ORGANS & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALL THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.

Repairing and Tuning Done in the Best Manner.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, ARION, WATERS.

ORGANS.

ESTEY, WATERS, WOODS, MASON & HAMLIN.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS.

7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, - - - - - $150.00.
9-STOP ORGANS, 2 FULL SETS OF REEDS, ONLY - - - - 55.00,—Regular price, $270.00.
13- " " 3 " " " " " - - - 75.00, " " 340.00.

This Organ has the Grand Organ Knee-Swell.

Second-hand Organs as low as $25.00. *Second-hand Pianos as low as $50.00.*

Violins and Accordeons from $2 Upwards. *Piano and Organ Instructors.* *Covers and Stools.*

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

SEWING MACHINES.

New Domestic, $30.00 — New Improved Singer, $22.50.
New White, 25.00. — New Improved Howe, 22.50.
New St. John, 25.00. — Second-hand Machines as low as $5.00.

AGENTS FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S PERFECT-FITTING PATTERNS.

Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled. No agents employed. The buyers get the agents' profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machines for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.

vol 11-8-tf

BUNNELL & AIKENS, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after November 10, 1878:

WINTER.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg		4 25 a m
" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		11 00 a m
" arr at Erie		7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg		10 50 a m
" " Williamsport		2 20 p m
" " Lock Haven		3 25 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 35 p m
" " Williamsport		7 25 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m
EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		6 40 a m
" " Jersey Shore		7 14 a m
" " Williamsport		7 55 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		11 55 a m
" " Philadelphia		3 40 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Lock Haven		11 20 a m
" " Williamsport		12 40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 35 p m
" " Lock Haven		9 45 p m
" " Williamsport		11 05 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 35 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 55 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 35
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 00
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arriv at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.32 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Confectionery.

CANDY MANUFACTORY AND BAKERY.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

—AT THE—

Bishop Street Bakery,

is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

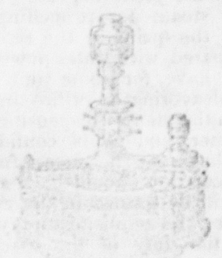
An excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me

8 32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 10 21 1y

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

5 46a812-tf.

Jewelry.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO

902 CHESTNUT ST. 902

PHILADELPHIA,

Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Fancy Goods

HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT NOW READY.

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, FASHIONABLE BARBER, In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

WM. MILLS, FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER. Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y

Iron City College

YOUNG MEN prepared for active business life. The only institution in the United States exclusively devoted to practical business education. School always in session. Students can enter at any time. For circular giving full particulars address

13-4t J. C. SMITH, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advertising Agencies.

TO ADVERTISERS.

George P. Rowell & Co.'s

SELECT LIST

—OF—

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of Cheap, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town, and the circulation of every paper. It is not a CO-OPERATIVE LIST. It is not a CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. It is an HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publisher's schedule. The price for one inch four weeks in the entire list is $635. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are $3,156 35. The list includes 870 newspapers, of which 163 are issued daily and 807 weekly. They are located in 825 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 5,000 population, and 444 County Seats. Lists sent on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., (Printing House Square,) New York. 10 33 1y

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

ADVERTISING

To Reach Readers Outside of the Large Cities.

OVER 1000 NEWSPAPERS DIVIDED INTO SIX DIFFERENT LISTS.

Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues containing names of papers, and other information and for estimates, address

BEALS & FOSTER, 10 33 1y 10 Spruce St., New York

Miscellaneous.

PATENTS

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State. Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-tf

Auctioneer's Card.

PHILIP TEATS, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.

He speaks German and English,

and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1y

DYEING.

Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner, Old clothes made as bright as new.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

$1200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information free. Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $50. Address, F. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y. 13-4w

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Inaugural Address.

Inaugural address of President E. C. Humes upon the organization of the new Town Council, last Monday night.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL:—In assuming the duties of the chair, to which you have again called me, I embrace the opportunity of expressing my thanks for the honor conferred in selecting me as your presiding officer, and bespeaking your assistance and forbearance, I propose to use my best efforts to discharge the duties imposed upon me impartially, and with what ability I possess. In this connection I may be permitted to observe, that members of council should ever esteem it an honor to serve in this capacity, for whilst there is no pecuniary emolument attached to the position, it is nevertheless one of trust and responsibility laid upon them by their fellow citizens, in the proper discharge of which their best judgment and efforts should be brought into exercise.

To the council is entrusted, to a large degree, the welfare of the borough, financially and otherwise, as to this body is committed the control of the receipts and expenditures, and in times like the present, and, indeed, at all times and under all circumstances, it behooves us to practice the strictest economy in the administration of affairs in order that the burden of taxation may be made as light as possible, while the good order and well-being of the community is preserved. It should be our earnest endeavor to elevate the character of the body to a higher standard than it has occupied in former years by such an intelligent administration of affairs as will commend itself to the approbation of the citizens generally.

I am gratified to know that much has been done in this regard during the past year, and that a more perfect and better system has been inaugurated by which a more full and complete understanding of the condition and management of the affairs of the borough has been attained. With a continuance of the system adopted, to much of which we are indebted to the efficiency of the late clerk, Mr. Isaac Mitchell, I feel confident results will be produced which will be satisfactory to the community.

In announcing the committees, at the reorganization of the council, I feel it incumbent upon me to say a few words for the information, more particularly of the new members, with regard to the duties a citizen assumes when he becomes a member of this body. In the first place, the member of council first named on a committee is its chairman. It is his duty to call meetings of his committee, and consult with them during the intervals between stated meetings of the council. The work of a committee should always be in accordance with the ordinances or the expressed or implied will of council. The chairman of a committee is its recognized head—in other words, the active working member, and, as a general rule, all directions to employes should be communicated through him; and during his absence the second member named on the committee, who is chairman pro tem. The committee consisting of three members, if the chairman and another member agree, constituting a majority, their decision, where the whole committee are divided in opinion, will be taken as the sense of the committee, subject to an appeal to the council by the member in the minority. The same rule will apply where the other two direct the chairman, in opposition to his judgment; and it will be his duty to be governed by them, and not accordingly, subject also to an appeal to the council as in the former case. It is desirable that the several committees shall work in harmony, and what is true of committees, in this respect, is true of the individual members. As we meet here upon a common platform, I would enjoin upon you that it is our duty to respect and be courteous to each other in the full and free expression of opinion on any subject under discussion, and to avoid, as far as possible, any remarks or criticisms calculated to provoke animosity or reflection on the official conduct of members. The unanimity with which this suggestion has been heeded in the past, has added so much to the dispatch of business and to the comfort of members that I deem it important to call especial attention to the fact at this time.

If any member of council desires to take exceptions to the work or proceedings of a committee of which he is not a member, it is his privilege, as it is his duty, to submit his objections to council at a stated meeting; or, if this is not practicable, to request the president to call a special meeting for that purpose—provided the case shall, in his judgment, be deemed of such importance as to require immediate action. Undue criticism by members of council as to the opinions or work of each other should be carefully avoided, especially in the street or outside of the council chamber, where an opportunity is not afforded for explanation.

It is the duty of the Finance Committee to examine and pass upon all bills presented to the council after they shall have been approved by the appropriate committee having the matter in charge, as no bill can, or should be, brought regularly before the whole council for their action without their approval. They should have a general supervision of the finances; they should call on the several committees for estimates of the expenses of their respective departments for the ensuing year, and report the same to council previous to assessing taxes. They should at all times be familiar with the collection of taxes, and keep sight of the progress being made by the collectors, and to this end should require monthly reports from this source, in order that prompt provision may be made for the payment of the borough indebtedness. They should, in all cases, require good and sufficient bonds to be properly executed by parties to whom the funds of the borough are entrusted, whether as treasurer, tax collector or other officers, and, in the exercise of a proper discretion, make such disposition of them as, in their judgment, is for the safety of any funds that may come into their hands.

They should consult with the Treasurer, and become acquainted with his receipts and disbersements from time to time, so that the entire working of the financial system may be made familiar to those whose duty it is to manage the same.

Its the duty of the Street Committee to keep the highways in good condition at the least expense possible. They should see that the employees perform their duty faithfully and strictly in accordance with the instructions of the Committee, closely scrutinizing all bills for work and labor done.

The Water Committee should realize the importance of curtailing all unnecessary expenses in their department, consistent with the successful working of the machinery now in use, and the furnishing an uninterrupted supply of water. Much has been done in this respect during the year just closed, and I am happy to say the future is quite promising for further reductions. Owing to the great expense of employing steam for propelling the water of the spring to the reservoir as compared with water power, the Council have, for some time past, been endeavoring to utilize the latter, with the view of dispensing with the former, and it is confidently hoped they may be successful. If this expectation should be realized, much will be gained in the cost of furnishing the requisite supply.

It is the duty of the Fire and Police Committee to have an oversight of the organized fire companies; to see that the fire apparatus is kept in working order as well as the fire plugs on the streets. While they have no direct jurisdiction over the police, it is their duty to see that no unfaithful officer receives his pay without having first rendered full service, and of this the Council have the entire control.

The Committee on Nuisances have important duties. The health of communities often depends upon the promptness with which they act. When called on, they should make careful examinations and not come to conclusions to the prejudice of any one without just cause.

The Market Committee have comparatively light duties which are easily performed, and hence it is scarcely worth while to dwell on that subject. It is sufficient to say that such facilities should be offered with the proper protection, as will comport with the necessities of the case.

Another very important duty has been inaugurated with all the Committees, which is that the presentation of all accounts shall be made prior to the first stated meetings of each month and acted upon. By this plan, rightly enforced, the entire expenses of the borough can be kept before the Council, and the total indebtedness ascertained at any given time. I therefore respectfully request that this suggestion shall be observed in all cases where practicable.

In conclusion I would enjoin upon all the Committees an observance of the suggestions that have been made tending to the more economical administration of the affairs of the Borough, in order that there may be appropriated annually to the Sinking Fund as large an amount as possible, and which will, without an increase of taxation, in a reasonable time in the future, reduce the present indebtedness, at least, if not extinguish it.

DURING the last eight years the average annual new business of the Equitable has been greater than that of any other life insurance company in the world. This popularity is due largely to the liberality with which the business of the society is tracted. All claims are paid with the utmost promptness; mere technicalities are never regarded, and wherever there are equities in a case, even where claims might be successfully resisted, makes its settlements without hesitation or restriction. Those desiring life insurance will do well to examine the nineteenth annual statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, which shows in every item its great strength and prosperity. Assets, $36,000.000; surplus, $7,000,000. Apply to I. L. Register, General Agent, Philadelphia. Agents wanted everywhere.

Rev. A. C. Felker is to take charge of the Lutheran congregation at Barnhart's Mills, Pa., having resigned his charge in Clarion county.

The sawmill of S. Knouse, at Decatur, which has been lying idle for some time, having stopped for repairs, resumed work last week.

Elmer Frank, a former Clearfield lad, is deputy clerk of the United States Court in Nebraska, and is located at Lincoln.

Additinal Local Matters.

Kansas Farms.

Improved farms for sale at low prices, and improved railroad lands for sale cheap on long credit, by the general western emigration and real estate agency of the undersigned. Reliable information "where to go and how to get there," the best railroads to travel on at low rates of fare. Maps of lands furnished on personal application or by letter, including stamp, to Wm. Shortlidge, Bellefonte, Pa.

—The sermons of Rev. A. D. Yocum on Sunday last were good ones, if the general expression of the congregation may be taken as a guide. The morning sermon was based upon Christ's command to the Disciples when he sent them out into the world to preach. The text of the evening discourse was from the Saviour's memorable Sermon on the Mount, in which he says, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth," &c. Both sermons abounded with rich food for the soul.

Mr. Olie Meek, foreman of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, called at M. M.'s house. She regrets exceedingly that she was out. Furthermore, she would have been glad to take the fair youth by the hand.—[Maud Muller, in *Clinton Democrat*

Ah, ha! Oh, ho! Ki, yi! Yum, yum! And our good natured friend has been down amongst Clinton's fair daughters! Well, he couldn't have gotten into a better crowd than the girls from Porter.

—A lot of the friends of Richard Catlow, Esq., of Unionville, assembled at his house on the evening of April 1st, and celebrated his 80th birthday. Everybody came with "good things," and refreshments were served. Choice music was rendered by Miss Clara Van Valin and Miss Lula Campbell.

—There is a great rush to town now by the farmers on account of the low prices of goods in the stores. Valentines' stores were full all the week, and we were told that last week they did the largest business of any week since the stores were opened.

—William I. Harvey, of the firm of O. A. Harvey & Bro., foundrymen, and manufacturers of a first class thresher and separator, was in town last week. The Messrs. Harveys' works are at Flemington, Clinton county.

—Owing to the small attendance of stockholders at the meeting of the Library Association on Monday night, the election was postponed until next Monday night. A full attendance is desired.

—Great stacks of newly made clothing fill Newman's store, and you can buy a suit of clothes for less money than ever.

GRATEFUL WOMEN.—None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.

14-2t

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 15-4w

$10 to $1000 | Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address, BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall Street, New York. 15-4w

AGENTS WANETD for Smith's Bible Dictionary and HOLMAN'S NEW PICTORIAL BIBLES. Prices reduced. Circular free. A. J. HOLMAN & CO., Philadelphia. 15-4w

☞READER! BEFORE BUYING A PIANO OR ORGAN Do not fail to send for my latest 20 page Illustrated Newspaper with much valuable information Free. New Pianos, $125, $135 and upwards. New Organs, $65 to $440. Be sure to write me before buying elsewhere. Beware of Imitators. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. 15-4w

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

There is no doubt about the great superiority of this article over common porous plasters and other external remedies, such as liniments, electrical appliances, &c. Ask physicians in your own locality about it is wonderful.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. Samuel Frank and the Hon. John Divens, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date, 8th day of Feburary, A. D., 1879, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of Apr. next, being the 8th day of Apr. 1879, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 8th day of Apr. in the year of our Lord, 1879 and in the one hundred and third year of the independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

2-4t

New Advertisements.---Dry Goods.

ALL GOODS AT BOTTOM FIGURES

-‡-AT THE-‡-

BEE HIVE DRY GOODS STORE!

—ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE.—

I HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF

Dress Goods in all the Latest Spring Styles,

BLACK GOODS and SILKS,

SHAWLS, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,

CARPETS,

(BEST GOODS, ALL CHOICE PATTERNS.)

Curtains, Lace and Cloth, Table Linen, Napkins and Towels, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Ribbons, Ties, Corsets,

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

Which I will offer at prices never before equalled. A call at the BEE HIVE will convince you that it is the cheapest place in the county.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

J. H. Bauland.

12-tf Our Motto is One Price, and the Very Lowest; the Best of Goods and no Misrepresentations.

New Advertisements.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—Benjamin Ligget, of Centre county, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 23d day of April, 1879, at 10 o'clock, a. m., before F. E. Smith, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, in the Fallon House, Lock Haven, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

14-2t S. C. McCAIDLESS, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration upon the estate of David Weaver, deceased, late of the borough of Bellefonte, have been granted to the undersigned, notice is given to persons in debt to said estate that payment must be made, and those having claims against said estate should present the same to

SUSAN WEAVER,
JAMES C. WEAVER,
Administrators.

Bellefonte, March 28, 1879. 14-6t

BELLEFONTE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their rooms on Monday, April 7th, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at which time an election will be held for seven (7) managers to serve the ensuing year.

Paragraph 5, section 2nd, of Constitution.—No member shall have a right to vote or be eligible to an office under this association, who shall be in any arreages in the payment of or assessments on capital stock.

By order of Board of Managers.

JACOB V. THOMAS, Secretary.

13-2w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Jacob Nihart, deceased, late of Marion township, Centre county, Pa., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated.

March 3, 1879. S. H. BENNISON, Walker P. O., Centre Co. 9-6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Marry Emma Swarm, late of Spring township, Centre county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated to

J. E. SWARM, Administrator, Pleasant Gap, Pa.

13-6t March 18, '79.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the matter of the account of Sarah Crissman, Executrix of &c., of Adam Crissman, deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by said court, to hear and pass upon the errors alleged in said account, restate the same in accordance with his findings, and make distribution of the balance to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointments at his office, in Bellefonte, on Monday, April 14, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Parties interested will please attend.

CLEMENT DALE, Auditor.

13-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Dr. J. M. McCoy, late of Boggs township, deceased. Claims against the same and debts due the estate can be settled with

FRANK McCOY, Administrator.

10-6t

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parson's Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me. 13-4t

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor! Brown's Diabetic Cure. Established 8 years ago at Green Springs, Sandusky county, Ohio. Continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of Diabetes, Dimness, Gravel and all forms of Kidney and Bladder Diseases. To be convinced, come or send for a circular and sworn testimony.

J. L. BROWN, M. D., Physician in charge.

O. J. SHUTTS, S. H. SMITH, } Trustees. 11-15-1y

THE KEYSTONE STORE,

Reynolds' Opera House,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

Grand Opening,

April 1st, 1879.

Fancy Goods Department.

Cashmeres, Black Silks, Sumner Silks, Alpacas, Brocaded Silks, Corded Dress Goods, Diagonals and Merinos, Broge Shawls, and all colors Summer Shawls, Cheap.

Notion Department.

Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Light and Colored, Ladies' and Gents' Hose, Dress Buttons, Fringes, Ladies' Ties, Collars and Cuffs.

Clothing Department.

Collars, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, White Shirts, Suspenders, and all kinds of Mens', Youths', Boys' and Childrens' Clothing and Underwear, Hosiery.

Carpet Department.

Fine Tapestries, Body Brussels, Dobbon's, Ingrain, Philadelphia Rag, and all other styles of Carpet.

CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

I. GUGGENHEIMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LYON & CO. LYON & CO.

ARE SELLING OFF THEIR STOCK ARE SELLING OFF THEIR STOCK

AT COST! AT COST!

FOR the purpose of changing our business, we will offer our entire stock of goods at COST, and a great many goods that we have—a larger stock than we like—we shall sell BELOW COST. This is a chance to buy goods from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than ever offered before.

LOOK AT THESE UNPARALLELED BARGAINS:

We have 200 dozen of Full regular made Children's Hose, worth from $5 to $7 per dozen, which we have placed on our counters at	10 CENTS PER PAIR
2,500 yards of Embroidery	AT COST
Large line of Towels and Napkins	AT COST
Largest stock of Corsets in the Country	AT COST
1, 2, 3 and 4 Button Kid Gloves, just received	AT COST
10,000 yards of Linen, Torchon, Valenciennes, Russian and Collar Laces and Insertings	AT COST
500 gross of Pearl, Vegetable, Ivory and Silk Dress Buttons, best quality,	AT COST
Large line of Irish Linens, bought at bankrupt sale last fall	AT COST
Large line of Curtain Laces, all new designs	AT COST
Ruchings, Rufflings—our entire stock of Dress Goods	AT COST
Ladies' Coats, Spring Shawls, Black and Colored Silks	AT COST

CLOTHING. WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR FINE STOCK OF MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, *at Cost.* CLOTHING.

OUR STOCK is full and complete in every line, and a great many goods that we have received for the Spring Trade, which we purchased before we contemplated changing our business, will also be sold AT COST.

13 tf LYON & CO.

S. & A. LOEB'S Page—Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

1852. ESTABLISHED 1852.

Handling a stock of General Merchandise that goes for the make up of household necessities, we can afford, and will take smaller profits than any of our competitors; and an established reputation for square dealing for 26 years, should be a sufficient guarantee that we mean what we say, and what we advertise we will always do. Our different departments are complete in their extensive assortments of

Dry Goods.

Calicoes from 3 cents up.
Muslins from 4 cents up.
Ginghams from 6 cents up.
Sheetings.
Pillow Casings.
Table Linens.
Shirtings.
Cottonades.
Cassimeres.
And everything belonging to the line.

Hats and Caps.

Men's Hats from 25 cents up.
Boys' Hats from 25 cents up.
Children's Hats from 25 cents up
Black Fur Hats.
Black Wool Hats.
Light Fur Hats.
Light Wool Hats.
An elegant assortment.

Dress Goods.

Black and Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Cashmeres.
Alpacas.
Plaids.
Stripes, Mixtures, and all the latest novelties always on hand.

Groceries.

Prices Very Much Reduced.
Brown Sugar at 8 cents.
A Sugar at 9 cents.
Coffee at 15 cents.
Arbuckles Coffee at 18½ cents.
Good Syrups at 50 cents.

Clothing.

Men's Fine Cloth Suits.
Men's Fine Diagonal Suits.
Men's Fine Cassimere Suits.
Youths' Fine Cassimere Suits.
Boys' Fine Cassimere Suits.
Children's Fine Cassimere Suits.
Pantaloons from 50 cents up.
Coats from $1.25 up.
Vests for 50 cents.
Clothing at any price.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Neck Ties.
Suspenders.
Overalls.
White Shirts.
Colored Shirts.
Handkerchiefs.
Socks.
Gloves.

Carpets and Oil Cloths.

We have really surprised ourselves at the Fine Assortment of all Grades of Carpets, at prices ranging from 18 cents per yard up. A call will convince any one.

Trunks, Valises, &c.

Trunks as low as 1 dollar.
A full line just opened.

Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Cloth Gaiters.
Ladies' Foxed Gaiters.
Ladies' Kid Button Shoes.
Ladies' Grain Button Shoes.
Misses' Grain Button Shoes.
Childs' Grain Button Shoes.
Men's Calf Boots.
Men's Calf Button Shoes.
Men's Calf Alexis Shoes.
Boys' Calf Alexis Shoes.
The Largest Stock in the County.

Notions and Trimmings.

Fringes.
Gimps.
Buttons.
Braids.
Knitting Cotton.
Pins.
Hosiery in all its various assortment.
Kid Gloves.
Berlin Gloves.
Silk Gloves.
Ribbons.
Laces.
Silk Fringes.
All at the very Lowest Prices.

Queensware.

A full line in all its details, at much less than former prices.

Dealing in all kinds of General Merchandise at Uniform Low Prices, we defy any specialists in any particular line.

14-3m

S. & A. LOEB.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Grange Meetings.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The Patrons of Husbandry of Spring Mills Grange held a public meeting at Spring Mills, in Grennoble's Hall, on Friday the 21st ult., at 2 p. m. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Calder, of the State College, and others to an intelligent audience, the hall being well filled with people. The Farmers' Mill band discoursed pleasant music for the entertainment of the audience between the speaking.

They have a successful business department connected with their Grange, doing a business of $2,250. The prospects are very encouraging for Spring Mills' Grange. They soon expect to move into their new quarters in Grennoble's Hall.

This was the closing of the series of public meetings held under the direction of the County Pomona Grange in the several subordinate Granges in the county—this being the seventeenth public meeting held during this winter. Never before was there so much interest manifested in the order by the farmers of Centre county as there has been during the past winter. Many members have been added, and still others are coming knocking to be admitted. The farmers are being convinced by their observations that the Grange is run in the interest of the agricultural class, and the order is every day growing more in favor with the people of the rural districts. At first only the heads of the families joined; but now the younger members of the family are coming in. The farmer's wife and daughters, as well as the sons, are admitted to full membership in the order, thus giving to the people of the country select social advantages such as are not enjoyed by any other class, with the power of protection by the ballot of three to keep out the foul-mouthed, improper and dangerous persons to the society of the young people.

It is also a protection against the hordes of cormorants that follow the "farmers' clubs" to further their pet schemes to swindle the farmers out of their hard earnings by braging up fraudulent artificial fertilizers, unreliable wares, seeds and fruit trees, respresenting companies that are like "Will-o'-the-wisp," isn't there when you want to put your hands on them.

It is not to be wondered that an order having such noble purposes should be opposed by those who hate honesty, good character and good governmennt; but to all those who have generous hearts and open hands and are willing to aid in making the labors of this life cheerful, we say welcome to the Grange.

R.

CENTRE HALL, April 1, 1879.

Commercial Manures vs. Clover.

A farmer in Champaign county, Ohio, writes: "No farmer will question the importance and the necessity—certainly increasing—of enriching our lands with manure or fertilizers of some kind. But what I wish to ask is, has agriculture reached that point where commercial fertilizers are of primary importance on the farm? In other words, is not a crop of clover—hogged or not, and turned under—of equal value in result, and vastly cheaper? Can the average farmer afford to buy the Stockbridge and other fertilizers, when clover can be grown so cheaply?"

Our correspondent lives in a rich agricultural region. He undoubtedly has land in good condition, yielding abundant crops of clover, grass and grain. With such land, by judicious rotation, growing clover and feeding it on the farm, the use of Stockbridge or other commercial fertilizers is not in any way essential to good crops or successful farming. But what about the deteriorated soils, the impoverished farms of other sections all over the older settled portions of the Union? In some of these soils the available, essential mineral elements have well nigh disappeared, and here the practical use of the commercial fertilizers have proved their value. We have no doubt that even on these poor farms a proper system would soon bring them up to a point where they could be maintained in profitable condition with very little, if any expense for artificial fertilizers. But until that point is reached, it would be unwise to say that artificial fertilizers could not be profitably used, or are not even of primary importance. On the rich lands of the Ohio valleys and other Western States they are not of primary importance, nor even secondary, if a proper system of farming is pursued. On the question of clover, we can not help quoting what Joseph Harris says in his last work on manures: "Much as we hear about the value of clover as manure, even those who extol it the highest do not depend upon it alone for bringing up and maintaining the fertility of their farms. The men who raise the largest crops and make the most money by farming, do not sell the clover hay. They do not look at the roots of clover for making poor soil rich. They work their land thoroughly and kill the weeds. They keep good stock, feed liberally and make good manure. They use lime, ashes and plaster, and are glad to drag manure from cities and villages, and muck from the swamps, and not a few of them by artificial manures. In the hands of such farmers clover is a grand renovating crop. But if your land was not in good heart to start with, you would not get the large crop of clover; and if you depend upon the clover roots alone, the time is not far distant when your large crop of clover will be a thing of the past."

When you can enrich land with clover, the expense is inconsiderable compared with the outlay for artificial fertilizers. If the farmer raises his own seed there is no expenditure of money whatever, and when low prices prevail for products, this may make all the difference between loss and profit. There are other advantages also in the use of clover as manure. The action of commercial fertilizers is uncertain, and often results in disappointment, but whoever heard of a farmer who was disappointed when he broke a clover sod for either wheat or corn?

Then we can always rely upon an improved mechanical effect in the soil, from clover, aside from the store of plant food. Its use also compels a change of crops, bringing rotation, which is essential to good farming, and the disposition of the clover, whether pastured or fed as hay, calls for that mixed husbandry, including grain and stock, which in the long run pays the best and maintains best the fertility of the soil.

Our experience has been mainly confined to clay lands with limestone foundations, and on such soils we believe that clover is the cheapest and most effective fertilizer that the farmer can command, and that if the resources of the farm are properly husbanded and applied, the fertility can be maintained indefinitely. We believe, also, that there are soils and conditions where commercial fertilizers can be used profitably, and on these, careful experiments on a small scale should be employed to discover just what is needed, so as to reduce the cost of fertilizing in this way to the minimum.

Small Fruits for Coutry Homes.

Complaints have been made that our farmers isolate their families from many enjoyments of city or village life, and neglect to provide those luxuries of the garden that lighten the heart and invigorate the stomach; a choice collection of which delicacies one might well travel some distance to partake at the home of some friend, as some writer has intimated. Such complaints are well founded, and farmers are to be censured, if, as some imagine, our farmers are independent, and burdened with leisure hours. But this happy condition being simply a dream of the poet or a burlesque on struggles for existence, let us not berate the patient husbandman; for no class is so badgered, harrassed and driven, nor so poorly paid for their toil. The care of farm fences, buildings and live stock, long journeys to market over horrible roads; relentless storms, the fickle seasons, and countless never-ending drudgeries, assail the farmer at every turn; and lo and behold! it is discovered that his fruit garden, his flowers, his lawns, do not compare favorably with those of his city brothers. The homes of many of our farmers are indeed barren of the choice varieties and species of small fruits; but the farmer's heart beats kindly towards those dependent upon his efforts, and as he becomes more familiar with the better varieties, and appreciates their value for home use, and learns how easily they may be grown, he will produce them. In fact our well-to-do farmers are, of late, introducing these comforts quite liberally.

Small fruits are a great attraction to any place, but no country home is complete without them in abundance from June to January. They are not only toothsome and healthful, but are possessed of great beauty. Downing says that "fine fruit is the most perfect union of the useful and beautiful that the earth knows." As much pleasure may be obtained by wandering through a garden of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries and grapes under good culture as from many flower gardens. We are apt to overlook the beauty of these useful plants, and bestow our admiration indiscriminately on those that have their being for beauty alone. If we desire we may train most of the small fruits in forms of beauty, greatly enhanced when bearing their luscious burdens. For instance, the Black Cap raspberry may be made to cover a trellis, or may be trained low, and as round-headed as a haycock, or transformed into an uniform and trusty hedgerow. Should we see the currant in fruit when strolling for wild flowers, we should feel that we had discovered berries of great beauty. Like blades of glass, apple blossoms and sunsets, currants are too familiar to receive general admiration.

Few vines are more ornamental for home grounds than the grapes; and when the "bloom-dusted" clusters swell and ripen in the autumn sun, we may rest with content beneath their shadows. Hundreds of dollars expended in architectual display may not add so much attraction to a country home as will the old grapevine, trailing from a rustic arbor about the gables. How well we remember the vines that twined their tendrils about the homes of our childhood. Familiar scenes and former acquaintances may have been forgotten, but the old vines cling to our memory in all their beauty and fruitfulness. Let us plant the small fruits about our homes. They will promote health and contentment, and do much to brighten life's toilsome journey.

Varieties of Wheat.

Our country is now the first in wheat-producing power, as the vast exports to Europe this season fully prove. It therefore becomes of great importance to us to sow the best seed. I do not take upon myself to say which is absolutely the best variety, but the samples of Mold's wheat from Washington, distributed by the club lately, are certainly of very fine quality.

Among the most interesting objects now on exhibition by the American Institute at their hall, is a case containing heads and grains of two new varieties of spring wheat, the Champlain, bearded, and the Defiance, a bald variety. These heads are of enormous size and beauty and appear well worthy of trial. From the *Agriculturist* we see that 16 oz. of the Defiance in California yielded 316 lbs.; in Colorado 16 oz., 240 lbs.; do 14 oz. 290 lbs.; in Vermont 16 oz. sown thickly on damp land, 50 lbs. These results are very large. The Champlain was produced by Mr. Pringle in his endeavors in 1870 to unite the hardiness of the Black Sea with the fine quality of the Golden Drop. The Defiance is also the result of his labors, in 1871, by hybridizing the common Club wheat with one of the finest of the Pacific coast varieties.

Dr. F. M. Hexamer, one of our members, exhibits also some fine specimens of pearl millet which he recommends as a forage plant of value, and also some Dhurra corn which is probably a specie of sorghum. He showed 50 varieties of potatoes, and does not at all neglect the staple while examining. Peter Henderson says of pearl millet, "within ten years we shall wonder how we ever got along without it."—[R. S. Dodge before the Farmers' Club of the American Institute.

The Big Farms of Dakota.

Twenty-seven miles north of Fargo, writes a correspondent in Dakota Territory, is the world-renowned Grondin farm. It covers about 40,000 acres, embracing both railroad and government land, and is close to the Red river. The farm is divided into four parts, and has dwellings, granaries, blacksmith shops, elevators, etc., and has a stabling capacity for 200 horses and a granary capacity for 1,000,000 bushels. In addition to the wheat farm there is a stock farm of 20,000 acres. During the seeding season they employ about seventy men, and in harvest time as many as 200 men are busily engaged. Seeding commences about the 9th of April and ends the 1st of May. The work is done very systematically, the machines following each other about the field four rods apart. Cutting commences about the 8th of August and ends the fore part of September; then comes threshing, which is done by eight steam threshers. After threshing the stubble ground is plowed with gang plows that cut two furrows, drawn by three horses, and this work continues until it "freezes up," which is about the 1st of November.

The largest cultivated wheat farm in the world having been described, I will take the reader to Casselton, twenty miles west of Fargo, passing by hundreds of small sixty-acre farms worked by the homesteader. It has something about 100 families, three hotels and several large stores, all of which do a large business. In this vicinity may be seen some very large farms run on the same scale as the Grondin farm; they are Alton, Case, Cheeney and Smith-Dodge. To describe these farms would be to repeat the description of the Grondin, only a somewhat smaller scale. The surface of the land here is nearly level, and the soil is rich and black. The yield of one field of 2,315 acres, as given by elevator weight (57,283 bushels), shows an aggregate of twenty-five bushels to the acre.

Mutual Understanding the Basis of Personal Confidence.

A great benefit, if not the greatest benefit of the Grange, is that it leads farmers to know each other. It brings them together; they exchange ideas, and they find that they most always have the same hopes, fears and aspirations. Hence awakened sympathy begets knowledge, and knowledge confidence. Antagonism ceases, and the members of the Grange find themselves to be parts of one body, all aiming at one destiny. They wish to become intelligent, prosperous and happy citizens. If they follow the injunction of the Grange they will become such, if they are unison with the spirit of the order, the heart of each and everyone beats in harmony with his fellow member, and the Grange becomes a fortress of strength and arm of offense. Therefore cherish it by your fostering care and the gains socially, morally and materially will be incalculable. You will have all the advantage of knowing and feeling that through the Grange your fellow farmer has become a brother and friend.

One of our readers sends us the following clipped from his local paper, and asks "who can beat it?" "Mr. Mathias Wellendorf, of St. Mary's, Elk Co., Pa., has an acre of ground from which he this year produced one hundred and fifty bushels of turnips, one hundred and ten bushels of potatoes, sixty bushels of corn, one and a half bushels of beans, and two loads of pumpkins. The turnips at forty cents a bushel, are worth sixty dollars; the potatoes, at eighty cents, eighty-eight dollars; the corn at seventy-five cents, forty-five dollars; the beans at two dollars, three dollars; and the pumpkins, at two dollars a load, four dollars, which makes a grand total of two hundred dollars as the proceeds of one acre."

The Relation of the Grange to the Farmer.

The Canadian *Farmer and Grange Record* gives farmers some good advice who sneer at the Grange as an asylum for those only who cannot take care of themselves. In ventilating the self-conceit of such individuals, that paper says there are farmers who plume themselves on not belonging to the Grange, but we have yet to hear of the doctor or lawyer who took pride in not belonging to the law society or medical association. Then why should a farmer think it a matter of self-congratulation that he was not a member of the Grange? The Grange stands towards individual farmers as these different societies do to our legal and medical friends, and why should it not be taken advantage of? It certainly can do our agriculturists no harm, while it offers to them at once the opportunity of benefiting others, and the possibility, to say the least, that they themselves by joining the order would reap benefits far in excess of what they at present have any definite indea.

The Love of Home.

A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition. It happened to me be born in a log-cabin, raised among the snow drifts of New Hampshire at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney and curled over the frozen hill there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist; I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generation which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections and the narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living, and if I fail in affectionate veneration from him who raised it and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all the domestic virtues beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years' revolutionary war shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted forever from the memory of mankind.—*Daniel Webster.*

Nutmegs.

Nutmegs grow on trees which look like pear trees, and are generally over twenty feet high. The flowers are very much like the lily of the valley. They are a pale yellow and very fragrant. The nutmeg is the seed of the fruit, and mace is the thin covering over this seed. The fruit is about as large as a peach. When ripe, it breaks open and leaves the little nut inside. The trees grow on the islands of Asia, and in tropical America. They bear fruit for seventy or eighty years, having ripe fruit upon them at all seasons. A fine tree in Jamaica has over 4,000 nutmegs on it yearly. The Dutch used to have all the nutmeg trade, as they owned the Banda islands, and conquered all the other traders, and destroyed the trees. To keep the price up, they once burned three piles of nutmegs, each of which was as large as a church. Nature did not sympathize with such meanness. The nutmeg pigeon, found in all the Indian islands, did for the world what the Dutch had determined should not be done—carried these nuts, which are their food, into all the surrounding countries, and trees grew again and the world has been benefited.

An Absence of Twenty-Six Years.

One of the most remarkable incidents that mark the history of the past is the return of the lost son of Amos Reeves, Esq., a citizen of Kentontown precinct. Twenty years ago, while Mr. Reeves resided on the Missouri river in the west, a little son only two years old turned up missing and no trace of his whereabouts being found, the little fellow was given up as lost forever, the family supposing he had been drowned. Reeves and his family subsequently moved to Kentucky, and located in what was then Harrison county. Yesterday the missing link in the family-chain made his appearance in the person of a large well-developed, full-grown man, he having travelled from Detroit, Mich., which was his last abiding place previous to coming home. He says that he was stolen and carried off by a tribe of Indians, who raised him and with whom he remained until twenty years old, at which time he left them, and during the past eight years has been engaged in searching the country for his long-lost parents.

A colored preacher in Alabama puts his foot on excessive bribery at elections and crushes it. "Dis ting," he says, "ob gittin $100 for a vote is all wrong; "$10 is as much as its worf."

READING NOTICES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.—For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza Hoarseness and Difficult Breathing, and all affections of the Throat, Branchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to consumption. This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite receipt of an illustrious physician and chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice. He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the plant Horehound, in union with the *cleansing* and *healing* properties of Tar, extracted from the *life principle* of the forest tree Abies Balsamea, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of tar removed, and the price of the compound be within reach of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that, by adding those five other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired result, but greatly increased the curative powers of the compound. This, having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible cure. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle. For sale by all druggists. Depot, Crittenton's, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York City. Great saving by buying large size.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute. 13-4t

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the skin Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! Is cleansing, deodorising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all offensive odor, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts. Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot, N. Third St., Phila., Pa. 9 28eow-1y

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility, and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. 13-4w

The Great Discovery.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient iron salt we possess. Citrate of Magnetic Oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite and general prostration, of an efficient salt of Iron combined with truly valuable Nerve tonic, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price, $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeits, so beware of them.

Buy six bottles for $5.00.

Worms Removed Alive

E. F. Kunkel's worm syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country for the removal of worms. He removes Tape worm, with head and all complete, alive two hours, and no fee until removed. Send for circular, or call on your druggist and get a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1.00. It never fails. 13-4t

Book Store.

THE MODEL BOOK STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

JOHN C. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Books,
Fancy Goods,
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Gold Pens,
Wall Paper,
Umbrellas,
Window Shadows and Fixtures
Toilet Sets
Fancy Chinaware
Japanese Goods,
Toys, Toys,
Cigars, Etc., Etc.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR EVERY TOWNSHIP IN THE COUNTY.

DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS.

11-6

Tinware.

What's in a Name?

E. A. SMITH,

TINSMITH.

—ALL MY TINWARE WARRANTED.—

BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE

SMITH TINWARE.

ALL MY WARE IS STAMPED WITH MY NAME, TO PREVENT DECEPTION.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

MADE A SPECIALTY BY ME.

My Work Is All Warranted!

LIGHTNING RODS

Erected and Repaired.

Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces. Also set, clean and repair stoves, &c.

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Under Wilson, McFarlane & Co's Hardware Depot, First National Bank Block. 13-1y

Dry Goods & Groceries.

THE PEOPLE'S

Cash Store,

STATE COLLEGE, PA.,

where can always be found a full line of

FRESH GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

Syrups, Canned goods of all kinds
Sugars, Corned Beef,
Teas, Bologna Sausage,
Coffees, Cured Hams,
Prunes, Hominy,
Pearl Barley,
Alden's Aup'd Pears,
Dried Sugar Corn, Catsup,
Pared and Unpared Peaches,
Dried Apples, Jellies,
Cracked Wheat and Oat Meal,
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A FULL LINE OF FINE

CONFECTIONERIES and NUTS.

Cream Chocolates, Caramels,
French Mixtures, Gum Drops,
and pastes of all kinds.

CHICAGO CARAMELS A Specialty.

Paper-Shelled Almonds,
English Walnuts, Butter Nuts,
California Peanuts, Filberts,
Pecans, Raisins, Dates, Figs, &c., &c.

Full line of Fresh Family Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, and toilet articles generally.

BEST BRANDS OF SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

Cigars Wholesale and Retail!

Oysters Received Fresh twice a week.

Highest prices paid for country produce.

JOHN W. STUART,

vol 11-7-1y STATE COLLEGE, PA.

THE

MYSTERY SOLVED.

SMALL PROFITS

and QUICK RETURNS,

—AT—

HAMILL & THOMPSON'S

MODEL STORE,

State College, Pa.,

you will find a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE,

HARDWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, and everything usually found in a first-class country store, at prices to suit the times.

STATIONERY, SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

CONFECTIONERY & FRUITS,

FRESH AND CHOICE.

We respectfully ask our friends to call and examine our stock, consult your own interest call and be convinced.

HAMILL & THOMPSON.

vol 11-3-3m

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WM. S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,

7-tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LONBERGER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

Facetiæ.

Morning rappers—mikmen.

Standard business—flag raising.

Hash leads many an honest man to doubt.

Why should a layman care for a sitting in the church?

In playing archery young women don't mind the beau.

A delicate parcel—a young lady wrapped up in herself.

An attached couple that are always separating—a pair of shears.

When gamblers fail to agree they pour Hoyle on the troubled waters.

It is beauty's privilege to kill time, and time's privilege to kill beauty.

"How is your stock in trade?" as the drummer said to the hose dealer.

Strange anomaly, is it not, that a fall-over-coat should have a stand-up collar?

The world without woman would be a perfect blank—like a sheet of paper—not even ruled.

It takes less time to get over one's own misfortunes than to be reconciled to a neighbor's good fortune.

Soliloquy by a tippler—the public always notices when you have been drinking, but never when you are thirsty.

If you see a bank note on the sidewalk or crossing, be sure you pause, stop and pick it up. In not doing so you might be guilty of passing a counterfeit bill.

A preacher out west announced on his Sunday night bulletin, "The funeral of Judas Iscariot." To which an obliging fellow added, "Friends of the deceased are cordially invited." The church was filled.

A man passing through a gateway in the dark ran against a post. "I wish that post was in the lower regions!" was his angry remark. "Better wish it was somewhere else," said a bystander. "You might run against it again."

"What do you know of the character of this man?" was asked of a witness at a police court the other day. "What do I know of his character? I know it to be unbleachable, your Honor," he replied, with much emphasis.

A very old lady, on her death-bed, in a penitential mood, said: "I have been a great sinner more than eighty years, and didn't know it." An old woman, who had lived with her a long time, exclaimed: "Lors! I knowed it all the time."

It was probably a young man from Middle Haddam who made his first advent to the metropolis by the midnight train, and respectfully asked the night clerk of the Astor House if "it would be any trouble to Mrs. Astor to keep him all night?"

A dreamy writer says it would be curious to follow a pound of silk from its spinning until it becomes a lady's dress. No doubt; but most men would prefer to follow it after it becomes a dress, and while the lady was in it.

A True Hero.

The city of Marseilles, in France, was once afflicted with the plague. So terrible was it that it caused parents to desert children, and children to forget the obligations to their own parents. The city became as desert, and funerals were constantly passing through its streets. Everybody was sad, for nobody could stop the ravages of the plague. The physicians could do nothing, and as they met one day to talk over the matter and see if something could not be done to prevent this great destruction of life, it was decided that nothing could be effected without opening a corpse in order to find out the mysterious character of the disease. All agreed upon the plan, but who should be the victim? it being certain that he would soon die after. There was a dead pause. Suddenly one of the most celebrated physicians, a man in the prime of life, rose from his feet and said:

"Be it so; I devote myself to the safety of my country. Before this numerous assembly I swear, in the name of humanity and religion, that to-morrow at the break of day I will dissect a corpse, and write down as I proceed what I observe."

He immediately left the room, and as he was rich he made a will, and spent the night in religious exercises. During the day a man died in his house of the plague, and at daybreak the following morning the physician, whose name was Guyon, entered the room and critically made the examination. He then left the room, threw the papers into a vase of vinegar that they might not convey the disease to another, and retired to a convenient place where he died inside of twelve hours.

Largest Locomotive in the World.

Some time in January a monster locomotive built at the Baldwin works, Philadelphia, passed through Altoona, "sandwitched" between the cars of a westward bound through freight train on its way to Pittsburgh. From a St. Louis paper we clip the following account of the mammoth engine, now in active service: "The largest locomotive in the world is now running on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. It is nearly 60 feet long, including the tender, has eight driving wheels, each 42 inches in diameter and has cylinders 20 to 26 inches. The boiler is 21 feet long with 213 flues, and over it is a large tank designed both for carrying water and increasing the weight of the machine, which altogether weighs sixty-five tons. The "Uncle Dick" passed over the Pennsylvania railroad in shape ready for service, but fear of bridges on western roads induced the taking it to pieces at Pittsburgh.

The Tobacco Tax.

There has been considerable anxiety to know the text of the new tobacco tax bill, and we give it as follows:

The law, as amended, takes effect on the first of May,

The tax on manufactured tobacco and snuff is fixed at sixteen cents per pound.

Every package of cigarettes must be stamped.

The rates of tax on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes are unchanged.

The registration of cigar makers is not required.

Coupon cigar stamps are not adopted.

Cigar manufacturers may leave their names off of caution notices if they desire to do so.

Tobacco and snuff manufacturers must continue to print their names on caution notices.

Tenement cigar manufactories are not prohibited.

Bonded export cigar manufactories are not authorized.

Export tobacco bonded warehouses are not established.

Leaf tobacco may be sold by licensed peasons to persons that are licensed in quantities less than an original package; in other words, it is again lawful to sell leaf tobacco at retail.

An Arizona Venus.

Miss Carrie Burne, in company with her father, passed through El Moro yesterday, on a wild mustang, en route for Kansas, from Tucson, Arizona, some seven hundred miles away, and have yet some six hundred more to make before their journey is ended. Miss Carrie has rather a pretty face and impressive form—not such a one as the young man of to-day with the blonde mustache and hair parted in the middle would select to whisper sweet sentiments over the garden gate to—but a girl for an Indian fight or a "bar" hunt you could rely on every time. She sported nary diamond nor coral necklace, but was muscled like an Amazon, and had a fist like a Morrissey. She was a girl of nerve, too, we reckon, for on her saddle hung a Billiard rifle and a brace of Colt's revolvers. She informed the writer that she had seen much of life in the past twelve months, and but little of newspapers, and was anxious to know what was going on in the world. We gave her a copy of the Weekly *News* and the Denver *Tribune*, which, womanlike, she placed with a blush in her bosom, thanked us at the same time, and went on her way rejoicing.—*Trinikad News*

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools.

RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Planing Mill.

Laird, Foutz & Bartley

(Successors to McClellan & Speer)

PROPRIETORS OF

BELLEFONTE

PLANING MILL

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, Sidings, Floorings, Mouldings, Scroll Work, Stairs, Building Material, Cottage Bedsteads,

Frame-Work, and all styles of work generally found in a first-class planing mill.

LAIRD, FOUTZ & BARTLEY,

10 23 1m Bellefonte, Pa.

Clothing.

SEASON of 1879!

Fine Clothing

MADE TO YOUR OWN ORDER

CHEAPER THAN

READY-MADE.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

HATS AND CAPS!

FINE SHIRTS

A SPECIALTY.

BUY GOOD WARM CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES FROM

Montgomery & Co.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

10 4-1f

WM. S. TRIPPLE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

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Lumber.

LUMBER. { MILL AT SNOW SHOE, PA. / YARD AT BELLEFONTE, PA. } P. B. CRIDER.

P. B. CRIDER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS.

F. W. CRIDER.

In connection with their Mills in Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., they have started

A Retail LUMBER YARD near Duncan, Hale & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa.,

where they are prepared to fill orders promptly for any kind of BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING, PAVING, &c White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards, and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Wainscoting; Weather-boards, Surfaced Boards and Stripping; Posts, Rails, Palings and Scantling; Roofing and Plastering Lath, Sheathing and Shingles; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings.

CELLAR GRATES, WINDOW WEIGHTS AND CORD, LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

☞ A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange

10-16 1y

Farming Implements.

TRADE MARK. 'VIBRATOR' Reg. March 11, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines,

Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain in inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the EXTRA Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Riddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse Size, and Two Styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special Shoe Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

11 2 26t

New Advertisements.

BOOKS FOR THE MILLION

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Compatible and Incompatible, Sterility in women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, in male and female, Science of Reproduction, Single life consider d, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including Diseases peculiar to Women, their cause and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 320 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed, for 50 cents.

"The Private Medical Adviser" on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, etc., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Physical decay, Dimness of sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; same size, over 50 plates, 50 cents.

"Medical Advice," a lecture on Manhood and Womanhood, 10 cents; or all three in one neatly bound volume, $1. They contain 600 pages and over 100 illustrations, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. The combined volume is positively the best Popular Medical Book published, and those dissatisfied after getting it, can have their money refunded. The Author is an experienced physician of many years' practice, (as is well known,) and the advice given, and Rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" Diseases. Sent in single volumes, or complete in one, for Price in Stamps, Silver or Currency. (Consultation confidential, and letters are promptly and frankly answered without charge.) Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North 6th Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Established, 1847.)

☞ For Sale by Newsdealers. AGENTS Wanted.

DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from RUPTURE to send him their name and address, and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their advantage —It is Not a Truss.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.

—THE—

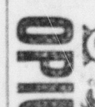
"SEMINAL PASTILLE."

SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little, if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.——During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered, of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail, sealed, for $3.—Two boxes (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases), $5—Three boxes lasting three full months, (will stop evil dreams and restore vigor, in the worst cases,) $7—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet, giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS, Market and 8th St. ST. LOUIS, MO.



DR. A. G. OLIN

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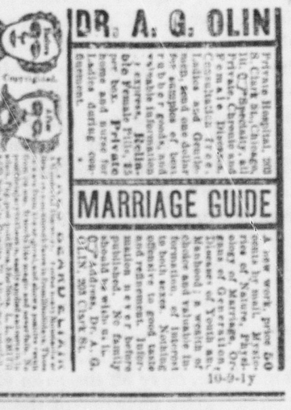

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A new work, price 50 cents. Table of Contents, Part I. Physiology of Sexual Organs. Part II. Physiology of Marriage. Part III. Diseases of Generation. Part IV. Diseases of Women. Part V. Diseases of Children. Part VI. Miscellaneous. Part VII. Prescriptions. Part VIII. Abstract of Laws. Part IX. Miscellaneous. Part X. Miscellaneous. Part XI. Miscellaneous. Part XII. Miscellaneous. Part XIII. Miscellaneous. Part XIV. Miscellaneous. Part XV. Miscellaneous. Part XVI. Miscellaneous. Part XVII. Miscellaneous. Part XVIII. Miscellaneous. Part XIX. Miscellaneous. Part XX. Miscellaneous. Part XXI. Miscellaneous. Part XXII. Miscellaneous. Part XXIII. Miscellaneous. Part XXIV. Miscellaneous. Part XXV. Miscellaneous. Part XXVI. Miscellaneous. Part XXVII. Miscellaneous. Part XXVIII. Miscellaneous. Part XXIX. Miscellaneous. Part XXX. Miscellaneous. Part XXXI. Miscellaneous. Part XXXII. Miscellaneous. Part XXXIII. Miscellaneous. Part XXXIV. Miscellaneous. Part XXXV. Miscellaneous. Part XXXVI. 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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

Notice to Settle.

Notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to Isaac Guggenheimer, individually, up to the 16th of December last, that settlement must be made by March 1st.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

—Next Friday is Good Friday.

—Last Sunday was Palm Sunday.

—See the change in Montgomery & Co's local notice.

—Williamsport will have a three-days' walking match.

—The Bee Hive store is a resort for care purchasers.

—Call at Newman's and examine the Pulley Suspender.

—The Centre Minstrels will perform again on the 29th inst.

—Lawrence Brown went to Huntingdon last Wednesday afternoon.

—New goods continue to arrive by every train for Bauland's Bee Hive.

—Mr. B. J. Schroyer spent Sunday in Bellefonte, visiting his parents and friends.

—Scarlet rash is attacking Bellefonte youngsters, but no fatal cases are reported.

—Trout fishermen were out in full force last week, and the "haul" was both large and fine.

—Walter Bayard, son of George Bayard, Esq., is clerking in Lauth & Co.'s store, at Howard.

—G. L. Morlock, late of the Lock Haven *Republican*, has opened a flour and feed store in that city.

—Diphtheria prevails in Pennsvalley. Mr. John Heckman, of Gregg, lost a little daughter last Wednesday.

—Communion will be celebrated in the Centre Hall Lutheran church next Sunday. Rev. Fischer is to officiate.

—The horse of the Singer agency ran away last week with a load of furniture, but no serious damage resulted.

—H. A. Campbell, late a citizen of Philipsburg, now resides near Bigler's station, in the bailiwick of Clearfield.

—The Huntingdon Presbytery met in the First church, Altoona, yesterday. Rev. Laurie, of this place, is in attendance.

—Jonas Dinges, a former well-known engineer on B. E. V. R. R., has removed his family from Tyrone to Philipsburg.

—Mr. Pottsgrove, of Half Moon, has accepted a position in the mercantile establishment of the Gray Brothers, Philipsburg.

—The Ladies' Missionary Society met last Thursday afternoon at the Logan Hose House, and transacted business of importance.

—They say that gold has been discovered on the farm of Dr. William P. Rothrock, formerly of Beech Creek, Clinton county, but now of Kansas.

—We are informed that Ira C. Mitchell, Esq., has opened a law office in Lock Haven, and will devote his time and attention to his profession.

—Rev. Ezra Yocum, late of Tyrone, stopped with Hon. Seth H. Yocum, his brother, while on his way to Bloomsburg, the place of his new appointment.

—Last Thursday's snow storm was one of the most terrific we have had this season. And we are about one-third through the first month of Spring!

—Newman has returned from the city, and you would be astonished to see the immense piles of goods in the Eagle Clothing Hall. A whole suit for $2.40.

—Last Wednesday seemed like anything else than the second of April. We had a regular snow squall, and the thermometer registered only 32 degrees above zero.

—If matters can be satisfactorily arranged, Rev. Biggert will remain with the Baptist congregation for some time at least. Efforts are being made in this direction.

—D. S. Keller, Esq., now occupies the room next to Lyons' dry goods store as a law office. Hon. J. B. Linn has taken possession of Mr. Keller's late office, in the Brockerhoff House.

—Mrs. John G. Love's class in music will give a grand entertainment, in Reynolds' Hall, Thursday evening, April 17th. We have not yet seen the programme, but our people may rest assured that it will be well arranged and carried out successfully. Tableaux a specialty. Proceeds for the M. E. church.

Burned Out.

The *Watchman* of last week records the partial burning out of Col. W. W. Brown, of Kansas. A prairie fire swept over him. It broke out in Penn township, Lincoln county, about 2½ miles north of the residence of Col. Brown, on the 13th of March, and in less than five minutes it had reached his place, burning his stable, farming implements, thirteen head of hogs, nearly all his chickens, and doing irreparable damage to his young timber. His loss, at the lowest figure, is estimated at $300. He had just got nicely started, having purchased three horses, harness, wagon and sulky-plow last fall. It was only with the greatest difficulty that he saved his horses. George W. Boone, from Booneville, and Samuel Engalls, from Logansville, Clinton county, this State, who reside on farms adjoining Colonel Brown's, were also heavy losers. Mr. Boone lost his stable, cave, smoke house and new agricultural implements, worth $200, his whole loss being fully $350. Mr. Engalls lost his stable, all of his hay and corn, his cow and outhouses, amounting to $250. It was a fearful fire, and leaves those gentlemen in a very bad fix. Colonel Brown is out of hay and feed, which were burned up, and he says he don't know just what he'll do, but is bound to work out of the difficulty some way.

More Extravagance.

The commissioners of Clinton county have decided that there is no law authorizing the hiring of a clerk for the Jury Commissioners, and hereafter these useless officials will be required to do without help or foot the bills themselves. Inasmuch as there is no law to sustain our commissioners in paying Mr. Beck $35 per year for such services, we demand, on behalf of the taxpayers, that this *extravagance* cease. This violation of law is in keeping with other things which will be brought to light from time to time through our columns.

There are enough evidences of fraud about the Court House which, if collected and placed before the people, would cause such a shaking up of dry bones as would astonish the natives.

If there is no law to warrant the payment of such *useless and extravagant* expenses, cannot action be brought for the recovery of the amounts which have been paid out for the same purposes by former commissioners?

—Miss Hulda Baker, of Syracuse, N. Y., gave select readings and recitations last Thursday evening in the Y. M. C. A. rooms to a small audience. Miss Baker certainly possesses fine powers of elocution, as was evidenced during the evening's entertainment. She has perfect control of her voice, and its management indicated the most thorough cultivation. It is an easy task, apparently, for her to quickly modulate it from the highest to the lowest pitch, or *vice versa*. Among the selections recited, the "Burial of Moses," "The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine," and "The lady who took an elevator" were the most notable.

—Andrew Kramer, a pupil of the McAlisterville Soldiers' Orphans' School, was killed on Saturday afternoon while attempting, with three other boys, to jump on a freight train below Birmingham. The boys had ran away from school, located in Juniata county. The unfortunate lad's remains were taken back to the institution.

—The residence of Samuel Blackford in Milesburg, was burned on Saturday night. Mr. Blackford and family reside in Houtzdale, but he had been in Milesburg, and had fire in the cooking stove at dinner time. Almost all the household goods were destroyed. There was insurance to the amount of $800 on the building.

—Mr. Richard, the jeweler, has one of the finest store rooms, for its size, in town. He is where Dr. Kirk's drug store used to be, or next to Deschner's gun store. Messrs. Doak & Loneberger deserve credit for the room's fine appearance. These gentlemen are good workmen, as their handiwork shows.

—Mr. Deininger, of the Millheim *Journal*, was married not long since to a Miss Wolf, of Aaronsburg. We sincerely trust the *Wolf* (hunger) will never be at his door, but that he'll always be *Dining-'er* on the good things of life.

—Dr. George M. Swartz, dentist, will be at Hoffer's Hotel, State College, from Monday, April 14th to Saturday, April 19th. All persons having work to do in his line should call at the earliest opportunity.

—Valentines have received another lot of mackerel at the old price—$1 a kit, or $1.90 a quarter barrel.

—Mr. Spear and family are now pleasantly located on the Pleasant Gap farm.

New Orleans University Singers.

To-morrow night, at Humes' Hall, will appear for the first time in Bellefonte the celebrated University Singers of New Orleans, a new and original troupe of colored singers, singing in the aid of the Orphans' Home of Louisiana, a home for colored children.

Bishop Simpson explains, in a circular, the financial condition of the Home, and says: "Those who can contribute to this cause may rest assured that their donations will be worthily bestowed, and will accomplish a great work for the Southern suffering poor. I will be much gratified if our people will interest themselves liberally and actively in this good work."

Rev. Henry C. Westwood, D. D., pastor Chambers Presbyterian church, Phila., says of the troupe: "Their music is sweet and touching; and, singing with the spirit, and with the understanding of the habits and feelings of their own people, they always more than satisfy their hearers. Beside all this, the object in aid of which they are before the public is one t at should give them access to hearts and purses."

Rev. J. W. Rumple, of St. Luke's Lutheran church, Phila., says: "It has been my delightful privilege several times to hear the New Orleans University Singers, and to have them sing in my church. Their rendition of all their pieces, in that impressive style peculiar to the colored people of the South, is, to say the least, marvelous. Their work is a noble one, and should receive the liberal encouragement of a generous christian public. The elevation of a long enslaved race, and the rearing of houses and institutions of learning in their interest is a great work—this is the work in which they are engaged."

Reserved seats, without extra charge, can be obtained at Frank Blair's jewelry store. Price of admission, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

—Representative Murray, of this county, we notice, has sent his speech against the riot damage bill to the Clerk's desk for publication in that immensely popular (?) organ *The Legislative Record*. If it is not a breach of decorum, we would like to ask our honorable representative if his effusion was gotten up by the professional speech-makers who infest the capital city, or whether it wouldn't bear the strain of a public delivery before the House? An answer to this interrogatory may explain why Mr. Murray didn't shoot off his mouth with that speech.

—While our merchants are fighting and running each other in prices, I. Guggenheimer & Co., at their Keystone Store, carry off the palm for low figures. They have one of the nicest and neatest stores and the grandest selection of goods in town. Their dry goods and carpet departments are worth while looking at, and you are cordially invited to bear this in mind.

—Owing to the early hour at which we went to press last week, we failed to announce the names of those who left for the west, viz: Griffith Lytle and family of three persons, Mr. E. B. Heston and family of five, and Mrs. Peters and three children, all of Oak Hall, went to Beliot, Kas. Miss Kate E. Kreps, of Pine Grove, also went to Beliot, Kansas.

—Read the new advertisement of Bunnell & Aikens, as it appears in to-day's issue. Take particular notice to the great inducements in pianos, organs and sewing machines. This extensive and enterprising firm is now occupying their new rooms on the corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets, where they have a large stock.

—A man, who stepped in a passenger train the other day to see a friend, was surprised to see the cars move off without notifying him. In getting out he didn't go down the steps, but jumped off the hind end of the rear car. That jump was not the most graceful, either.

—Company B., National Guard, will give a grand military festival, commencing on April 30, and continuing for several days. Everything will be put up in first-class shape. Further notice will be given in due time.

—I. Guggenheimer & Co. hang out no cards and do not sell goods for less than cost, but if you go there you will find a nice stock of goods which will be sold at fair prices. Remember, the Keystone.

—All cigar box stamps must be completely destroyed as soon as the boxes are open. $50 will be imposed by the government for non-compliance.

—Lecture at Reynolds' Hall Saturday evening, April 26th, by Rev. J. W. B. Bausman. Subject: "Over the Ocean."

—Send by mail to Bunnell & Aikens for Butterick's patterns.

Death of Mrs. F. W. Crider.

Mary Adaline, wife of F. W. Crider, died of consumption at her husband's residence last Sunday morning, the 6th inst., shortly after seven o'clock, aged 33 years, 11 months and 11 days.

Mrs. Crider, whose maiden name was Sullivan, the daughter of William and Ann Sullivan, was born near Milton, Pa. On the 21st of July, 1868, she was married to Mr. Crider, who, with his family of three children, are bereft of their dearest friend. For a number of years she was a member of the Presbyterian church. She had been sick only about six months previous to her death, but it seemed that life and vitality went swiftly. Six months ago her friends apprehended no immediate danger. Mrs. Crider was a very active lady about her household affairs, and it is feared that consumption was hastened by over-exertion. Consciousness remained with her until the spirit fled, and her friends have consolation in that she died trusting in the Saviour. Her life was an exemplary one, and it ended sweetly, indeed.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large number of friends. The services were conducted by Rev. Laurie, of the Presbyterian, and Rev. Yocum, of the Methodist church. The remains of Mrs. Crider were interred in the Bellefonte cemetery.

A Trip to Lock Haven at Half Rates.

G. B. Perkins, the great dry goods and carpet man of Lock Haven, having made arrangements with the R. R. Co., will furnish a return ticket free to any citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity, purchasing at any one time, a bill of dry goods or carpets amounting to $20. Immense stock. Newest styles. Summer silks, black silks, dress goods, from 6¼ cents to $1.00. Brussels carpets 65 cents, 75 cents to $1.25. Stair carpets 10 cents; prints 4 cents; heavy muslin $2 50 for a whole web: turkey red tabling 50 cents; do. do. Napkins 5 cents each. Lowest prices through entire stock.

—One year ago last August the market car of Walker & Martin, green grocers, was demolished at Milesburg, entailing a considerable loss upon the owners. An effort was made to compromise the matter with the railroad company, but nothing could be accomplished. Finally, the matter was taken to court, and would, probably, have come up at the April term. The trouble and expense which would have been incurred from such action was saved by the company planking down $175, a check for which was handed over last Friday.

—J. Newman, Jr., the King Clothier, don't humbug the people by telling them that he is selling at cost. But he positively asserts that he is selling better goods for less money than those who advertise at cost. A call at his famous Eagle Clothing Hall will convince you of the fact. He has pants at 40 cents, hats at 23 cents, shirts at 25 cents, and everything in proportion. 14 tf

—The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A., held last Sunday afternoon, was well attended. C. A. Lindsey led the services. The association is in need of a carpet, and the members have resolved to put down one made of rags. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for holding a "carpet rag reception."

—Messrs. Bitner and Gentzell of Lock Haven, patentees and manufacture of a threshing machine and separator, will manufacture their machines at the car works, where they have secured room and power. We understand that an effort is being made to form a company.

—George L. I. Painter, Esq., who founded and has conducted the Muncy *Luminary* for forty years, retired week before last. The veteran editor is succeeded by his sons. The *Luminary* always has been a stern advocate of Republican measures and principles.

—Misses Lizzie Taylor and Maggie McMicken had a gay and happy visit to Bellefonte last week. They "gush" over their jolly time. Perfectly delighted with the young men and ladies of that beautiful city.—[M. M. in *Clinton Democrat*.

—Mr. Curtin's ten days for taking rebuttal testimony ended last night. After the briefs are written, the whole thing will be sent on to Washington.

—We can recommend very highly the English salt now being sold by Valentines & Co. It is sold by the quart or in bushel sacks.

—Bauland, of the Bee Hive, goes to Philadelphia next week to buy more spring and summer goods.

—The telephone recently put up in the Snow Shoe office, has been removed.

Death of Capt. McKean Buchanan.

It is not generally known that the subject of this sketch, who was killed in the late rebellion, attained considerable reputation as a brave officer in the navy of the United States. The particulars of his death are known to few, and as they are worthy of record, we purpose to give them.

Captain Buchanan was born in Bellefonte, and was the son of Gen. George Buchanan, who is still living in Penns Valley. His brother, E. M. Buchanan, entered the army, and was killed by Mosby's famous guerrillas. Commodore Frank Buchanan, an uncle, was an officer in the Confederate navy, and served upon the historic rebel ram "Merrimac." After the death of Capt. Buchanan's mother, who was a sister of Mrs. A. S. Valentine, Mr. Valentine, now deceased, with his proverbial generosity, took the future sailor to rear. At that time, also, his brother, E. M., was put under Mr. Valentine's care, and with Capt. Miles, now of the U. S. Regular Army, stationed in Washington Territory, they constituted a trio that won honor and distinction in the service of their country.

Before the civil war commenced, Capt. Buchanan graduated from the Annapolis Naval Academy, and at once entered upon his duties. When the terrible conflict opened he was not loth to decide which was the better cause to uphold, and responsible positions were given him, as he was known to be both daring and discreet. After some time he was assigned to the vicinity of New Orleans where he rigged up a lot of old cotton and sugar vessels into a gunboat fleet for service in and among the nnmerous bayous along the Mississippi.

To Gen. D. H. Strother (Porte Crayon) and others are we indebted for the particulars of Capt. Buchanan's death. In the Philadelphia *Weekly Times* of the 29th ult., in the "Annals of the War," he explains how it occurred. From the peculiar topography of Louisiana it was essential that army and navy operate together. The most populous and important portions of the State were embraced in a network of navigable streams, and most of the habitable land lay immediately on the water courses. In attempting to penetrate the country by the smaller streams the gunboats were liable to be bushwhacked and captured by the enemy's riflemen, and here they needed the support of infantry on shore. The army did but little marching, but with all its supplies and material, was transported from point to point on steamboats. The first passage of arms that occurred after General Banks had assumed command and relieved General Butler was on the Bayou Teche, January 14, 1863. Capt. Buchanan, with his gunboat fleet, was supporting Gen. Weitzel and his division, who held the line along the river Atchafalaya. The enemy in force held the rich country to the westward lying along the Bayou Teche, which empties into the Atchafalaya at Berwick's bay, just above Weitzel's position. The rebels had a gunboat on the Bayou Teche, called the great ram "Cotton," and it was reported as being so forminable as to cause great anxiety in the minds of both Gen. Weitzel and Captain Buchanan. As a measure of safety, therefore, they determined to attack her jointly by land and water. The naval commander, Capt. Buchanan, it seems, was aware that the narrow stream was ambuscaded with rebel riflemen, and even pointed out their locality to Gen. Weitzel before starting. Yet, with the uncalculating gallantry of his profession, he pushed on without regarding the ambush, and, eager to secure the prize—the "Cotton"—would not wait for the co-operating movement of the troops. He made the attack and the "Cotton" pierced his wooden vessel with several shot, but as he gallantly and heroicly pushed after the enemy, and while passing the fatal spot to which he had previously alluded, a close volley from the Texans swept his deck clean. With characteristic bravery and determination, and in face of this fearful warning, the gallant Buchanan dashed forward to man the bow gun himself. While in this act, he received a ball through his head and fell stone dead, and his vessel, the "Diana," was captured and the crew made prisoners.

General Weitzel brought his command to a suitable place, and called for a number of "stormers" to go for the "Cotton." Sixty men promptly responded, and they were instructed to push forward as rapidly as possible until within a hundred yards of the vessel, when the fire of her great guns would be nearly harmless, and her gunners exposed to their rifles. The stormers advanced gallantly to their work, and picked off the gunners, who charged their guns with grape and canister, and resisted to the last. Perceiving their fire to be futile, they at length set fire to the boat and escaped across the bayou, but before going several shells were placed about the deck, and these prevented Weitzel from saving it from destruction. Presently she blew up, and thus perished "the terror of the Teche."

Captain Buchanan's body was taken to New Orleans on the 6th of January and buried with military honors, all the chief officers of both army and navy attending the services. His body was thence removed to the cemetery in Bellefonte, and its resting place is marked by a beautiful monument. Thus died a brave sailor, whose memory Centre county should revere and respect. We have it from those high in authority that Capt. Buchanan was a superior officer, and was traversing rapidly the road to fame. Admiral Farragut held him in great esteem, as did others who ranked high in office.

—Mrs. M. E. Holmes will sell at auction, on Friday and Saturday, April 11th and 12th, at Nittany Hall, this county, $3,000 worth of general merchandise, groceries, wooden ware, woolen goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc., etc.

—The peculiarity of the A. S. T. Co., Black Tip is that children's fine shoes to which they are applied not only wear twice as long, but they really add to the beauty and finish of the finest shoe. 11-4t

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, *Twelve and one-half Dollars*.

2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—On and after this date overcoats will be sold at cost at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall. Remember this. 2 tf

—Mrs. Holderman, of Oak Hall, broke an arm by falling from a chair week before last.

—A new feature at Newman's store is the Pulley Suspender or Argosy Brace, a new thing. It is fine.

—Bring on your old wornout wringers and have them made as good as new, at H. K. Hicks. 13-4t

—Wringing machines repaired at Hicks. 13-4t

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

PROFIT, $1,200.—"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit." 14-2t

MARRIED.

STANTON—ELLIOT—On the 23d of March, by J. M. Craig, J. P., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Henry Stanton to Miss Annie Elliot, all of Rush township.

SAUSSER—BELL—At the residence of Mr. William Stewart, Snow Shoe, Pa., by the Rev. W. O. Wright, on March 25, 1879, Mr. Clinton W. Sausser, of Tyrone, and Miss Elizabeth Bell, of Manor Hill, Huntingdon county, Pa.

SWARTZ—SHROYER—On the 27th ult., at the bride's home, Milesburg, by Rev. W. A. Biggart, Mr. John Swartz and Miss Ella Shroyer.

DIED.

McCALMONT—At Milroy, Mifflin county, Pa., March 29, 1879, Mrs. Mary McCalmont, relict of Wm. S. McCalmont, late of Jacksonville, Centre county, aged 78 years and 11 days.

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)

How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells
of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Allegor, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The most organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, April 9, 1879.

The first arrivals of spring goods are on hand, and competition has broken out in fresh places. The Jews now have possession of Allegheny street from Bishop to High, with one exception. Having bombarded the Gentile parts in that locality until their occupants retreated in good order, they have now commenced on high prices, and now propose to either supply the people with cheap goods or "bust." We invite the attention of our readers to the new advertisements in the REPUBLICAN and trust that our subscribers will profit by the war that is now being waged in dry goods and grocery circles. Leading articles have never been sold so cheap as now.

GRAIN.—The market for wheat is quiet, but the price, a dollar per bushel is firmly maintained.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$ 95
Red wheat	95
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, ear	45
Corn, shelled	45
Oats new	25
Cloverseed	$3 75@4 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 20
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	20
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	16
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	6½
Lard per pound	9
Eggs per doz	12½
Potatoes per bushel	90
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	12½
Lemons per doz	30
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Turkeys per pound	7

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8th, 1879.

WHEAT.—Dull and prices unsettled. Red, $1.15; Amber, $1.18 @ $1.17; White, $1.17.

RYE.—Firm, 57 @ 58c.

CORN.—Pennsylvania and Southern prime yellow 44 @ 45c.

OATS.—Mixed, 30 @ 31c; Good White, 32c; Choice, 32½c.

SEED.—Cloverseed, 5 @ 6¼c ₰ lb.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XI. BELLEFONTE, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1879. NO. 15.

LOCAL SHORTS.

—There were thirty-eight arrivals at the Bush House last Friday.

—Mrs. F. P. Green is spending a few weeks visiting in Lewisburg.

—Lawyer McMurtrie, of Huntingdon, was is town last Friday; also, lawyer Dorris.

—Walter Agar, of Lock Haven, was in town over Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Monroe.

—The Pennsylvania railroad is doing a larger business now than last year at this time.

—A meeting in the interest of the Methodist Sunday-school will be held to-night after prayer meeting.

—Our late neighbor, Ed. Speer, is located at Hanover Junction, York county, as night operator. He says that he has all the work he wants.

—The Altoona *Tribune* says Mr. C. E. Springer, foreman of the lumber yard in that city, has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for twenty-seven years.

—Harrison's ready-mixed paints give perfect satisfaction; do not crack or peel. Wilson, McFarlane & Co. are the sole agents for the sale of this celebrated paint. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

—George Gross the expert hunter and fisherman, shot a loon last Thursday afternoon on the planing mill dam. Considering that the loon is one of the most difficult birds to kill, this is quite a feat.

—Have you seen the Highland Queen cook stove? Call at Wilson, McFarlane & Co.'s hardware store and give this stove a trial, as they warrant every one that is sold to give complete satisfaction.

—Dreer's garden seeds are sold by Wilson, McFarlane & Co. Fresh seeds always on hand. These seeds are rapidly taking the place of all others, as they have proved to be better adapted to our locality than any others.

—Alexander Green, a colored man, died very suddenly on Monday morning at 5 o'clock. He leaves a wife and one child. An inquest on deceased's body was held by Esquire Smith, and the jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death by natural causes.

—Spring is here, and if you want a good suit of clothes, step into I. Guggenheimer & Co.'s clothing house. Don't let yourself be deceived by the low figures given in the papers by other merchants. Call in and examine our stock, and we will convince you of its merits.

The Water Question.

Immediately before the old council closed its year's work, Councilman Shortlidge delivered the following speech on the water works question:

MR. PRESIDENT:—Before this council adjourns *sine die*, I, as a member of the water committee as well as a special committee on water power, wish to say a few words on a question of privilege. One year ago I, in connection with Mr. Kline and Mr. Reynolds, resolved to keep the expenses of the water works within an annual outlay of two thousand dollars. How well we succeeded in that resolution the books will plainly show. Notwithstanding every effort was resorted to to accomplish our object, the expenses are nearly three thousand dollars, and with the cost of the new pumps, one thousand dollars more, making a total of four thousand dollars; nevertheless, the current expenses of last year fall five or six hundred dollars below the average of the five preceding years. Experience teaches us that the cost of water is the unknown quantity to be provided for on the organization of each new council, and the sooner this emergency is provided for the sooner the liquidation of our borough indebtedness will commence, for I am sure through the agency of water power instead of steam, the annual expenses can be reduced to at least one-fourth of what they now are. As there have been so many rumors afloat concerning the intention of council, in their efforts to obtain a water privilege for the purpose of creating a power that will pump a supply of water to the reservoir, as well as the propositions made to the council by the several owners of water powers in this community, I feel it my duty to place upon record all the information we have on that subject. If I am incorrect in any particular, I will cheerfully acquiesce in the necessary correction.

Mr. George A. Bayard offers his foundry property, with the water right, foundry building and dwelling house, for the sum of five thousand dollars. Mr. Wm. Duncan, on behalf of Messrs. Hale & Duncan, offered to lease a water power for the sum of $1,000 or $1,200 per year, the borough to erect the machinery, or they would sell a thirty-five horse power for the sum of $20,000. This offer has not been modified or withdrawn, to my knowledge.

The chairman of the water committee, T. R. Reynolds, Esq., suggested to this council that his brother would furnish the old foundry power for the sum of $800 per year rent, the borough to furnish the machinery. At a subsequent meeting he offered to lease the same old foundry site for the sum of $400 per year, the borough to rely on the surplus water that passes over the Phœnix mill dam, and through the plaster mill, which is used the most of the year for chopping. A few days since I met Major Wm. F. Reynolds on the street, and he informed me that he had a proposition to make to the council for a water power. I requested him to put it in writing, stating the number of horse power he would guarantee for the rent required. He frankly replied that he would not guarantee anything, since which I have had nothing more from that source.

D. G. Bush, Esq., offers to sell a water power connected with the car shops, one hundred and forty-four inch issue under a twelve foot head, making a thirty-one horse power, with the land and keg factory building, for the sum of $6,000. I also understood from him that the car company is obliged to keep the dam in good repair, free of cost to him or his assigns.

Mr. President, this is the sum and substance, or the sum total of the offers that have been made to this council, and the most tangible of these have been made since the question of procuring a water privilege by the right of eminent domain has been agitated. In the first place, the spring was created with the universe—at least, we have no knowledge to the contrary. The town was built upon these hills because that spring existed at their base. The water privileges in this vicinity have became valuable, because the town was established and is now occupied with people. Without the town and its population, these water privileges would be of little or no value to their present owners. According to traditional teachings, it was intended that water for the maintenance of human existence or animal life, should be as free as the air we breathe. For these reasons, and taking into account the large surplus of water privileges now existing within our borough limits that are not now, nor never have been, utilized, I claim that the people of this borough—the tax-payers—are entitled, beyond the preadventure of a reasonable doubt, to a sufficient amount of water privilege to create ample power to pump a full supply of water to the reservoir at a minimum price, regardless of the speculative ideas of any of the owners thereof. The great misfortune, heretofore, has been that the public demands and the public necessities have been made subservient to the dictation and promotion of private interests to the detriment of the public welfare.

The time is now at hand—the issue is plainly before us—there is no longer any room for tinkering with this water question. Councilmen have a plain duty before them. They cannot stand with one foot on the borough treasury and the other on this water question. That has been experimented with quite long enough. There is no neutral ground to occupy. They must be on the side of the people, demanding that the present expensive method of supplying water shall be discontinued, or they must take the side of steam power, and continue to waste the tax-payers' money in smoke. I trust the first proposition shall be accepted by the incoming council, and the work successfully prosecuted, which has been so recently and so earnestly begun.

Now, Mr. President, there is one other fact to which I wish to refer in conclusion, and that is, many of our fellow citizens assume to know more about borough affairs after five minutes' consideration than councilmen do after months and years of mature deliberation. This theory has been recently exemplified. The only way that I can account for this discrepancy is that the people at their primary meetings forget, or do not heed, the teachings of the pentateuch, and place ignoramuses in the council and turn wisdom at large to stalk upon the streets.

To those who feel that they can furnish water by gossip and theory to the people of this borough for less money than the council can practically, under the right of eminent domain, the following quotations are respectfully recommended:—

"And the people murmured against Moses, saying, What shall we drink?"—Ex. 20:24.

"And the people thirsted there for water, and the people murmured against Moses and said, Wherefore is this, that thou hast brought us up out of Egypt to kill us and our children and our cattle with thirst? And Moses cried unto the Lord, what shall I do unto this people? They be almost ready to stone me."—Ex. 22:3,4.

State News.

Warren Martin, a former Lock Haven lumberman, has gone to Williamsport.

Clearfield has a Kindergarten school, and Miss Fannie James is the instructor.

Tom Davis, a resident of that notorious precinct in Lock Haven, known as the "Patch," nearly killed his wife by beating her.

A small log house at the McGirk ore bank, in Ferguson's Valley, belonging to Glamorgan Iron Company, burned down on Sunday night.

Rafting at Lock Haven was brisk last week. About 350 rafts lay in the river at one time. Prices as follows: Oak, 8 to 14 c.; pine, 8 to 12 c.; hemlock, 3 to 4 c.

The Huntingdon *Journal* says it has a compositor in its employ that can walk more hours, without sleeping, eating or drinking than any other man in the Juniata Valley.

14,000 old postage stamps have been turned in at the M. E. Sunday-school, Lewistown, towards a million to be raised in order to secure a subscription of $300 to the Nashville M. E. church.

Wm. Ort, son of Martin Ort, of Granville, was shot in the wrist in Texas about three weeks ago and the doctors took off his arm. Last year we chronicled the loss of his finger, which he accidentally cut off.

The officers of the Clearfield Co. Agricultural Society give notice in another column, that a county fair will be held at Clearfield some time next fall, and it now behooves the people throughout the county to make it a success.—*Republican.*

In the 100-mile walk at Renovo, which commenced on last Friday night week, the 100 miles were made by one of the pedestrians in 27½ hours, and 104½ miles in 28 hours and 40 minutes. The second best made 100 miles in 28 hours and 40 minutes.

Bellefonte Republican.

SUPPLEMENT.

IF WE KNEW.

If we knew when walking thoughtless
Through the crowded, dusty way,
That some pearl of wondrous whiteness
Close beside our pathway lay,
We would pause where now we hasten,
We would often look around,
Lest our careless feet should trample
Some rare jewel in the ground.

If we knew what forms are fainting
For the shade which we should fling—
If we knew what lips are parching
For the water we should bring—
We would haste with eager footsteps,
We would work with willing hands,
Bearing cooling cups of water,
Planting rows of shading palms.

If we knew what feet were weary,
Climbing up the hills of pain—
By the world cast out as evil,
Poor, repented Magdalenes—
We no more would dare to scorn them
With our Pharisaic pride,
Wrapping close our robes about us
Passing on the other side.

If we knew when friends around us
Closely press to say "Good-bye,"
Which among the lips that kiss us
First beneath the flowers should lie,
While like rain upon their faces
Fell our bitter, blinding tears,
Tender words of love eternal
We would whisper in their ears.

THE PRIZE QUESTION MANIA.

The "Graphic's" Clever Satire on an Esteemed Contemporary.

The deep interest we take in popular culture is the sole reason why the *Graphic* proposes this series of equinoctial questions, the prize for which shall be a leather medal, made from the hide of Barnum's recently imported double-horned rhinoceros, provided that animal dies in time to make it. As there is no such effective culture as the accurate knowledge of recondite and out of the way books, most of our questions will be based upon quotations from such; and as next in importance we rank an airy familiarity with the secret personal history of all kinds of aristocracy, our questions will also deal with this important part of solid learning.

1. What astronomical general having, on the eve of victory, committed suicide, exclaimed "My country, 'tis of thee;" and what was the result of the saying?

2. From the works of what well known lyrical poet are the following lines taken? Complete the quotation and tell in how many languages the original has been translated:

Heigh ——dle —— cat — ——— dle
———cow —— —— over —— —— noon
The—— —— —— laughed —— see— —— ——
——dish —— —— —— with —— —oon

3. Who was the great grand aunt's brother of the first Duke of Lemonade, and why did he not marry his third wife?

4. From what book is the following quotation taken, and who is the author, and what is he talking about?

"———— the — which ———— of —— is — — of — his —— ——— to the—— the —— when the —— — out he —— to —— —— his —of — and he —— the ——of the —— by — —— at the —— —— he ———— ———— — him to— his —— —— to the — of——"

5. Who was the father of Zebedee's children, and state briefly the historical facts in the development of the philsophic system to which we owe the demonstration of this theory of paternity?

6. State what should be, in any natural system of aristocratic classification, the comparative value of the titles of Duke, Pasha, Boss, Count, Codger, Duffer, Shah, Swell, Marquis and Spoon; and note the different reasons given by authorities upon this science, for the substitution of an artificial system instead of a natural one.

GREAT PRAIRIE FIRES.

Terrible Destruction in the Big Sioux Valley and Southern Dakota.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 1.—The *Journal* has startling reports of the ravages of destructive prairie fires up the Big Sioux Valley and throughout Southern Dakota. The fires on Saturday last was of unusual force and destructive beyond precedent. The poles on the telegraph line of the Sioux City and Pembina railroad were burned, so the line has been down, and the reports are not full. A merchant of Eden in Sioux City to-day tells harrowing tales of losses in that quarter. On Saturday from his door, the town occupying an elevated position, he counted thirteen frame houses in flames, and he says more than forty in that vicinity have lost, everything, houses, barns, seed, grain, etc. The flames traveled with such rapidity that people were unable to do anything. The stricken people were dazed by the terrible blow that has fallen upon them. A large Norwegian church, five miles from Eden, was burned. In the same neighborhood a child, it is reported, was fatally burned, and the father was terribly burned in his efforts to save the child's life. Northwest of Beloit a Norwegian named Nicholson, while working to save his property, was caught in the fire and so badly burned that he cannot live. It is reported that two other men in the same locality were burned to death. In the vicinity of Portlandville, it is said, not less than twenty farmers lost their hay, grain, etc. West of Elk Point Eli Richardson lost a large amount of grain. The school house, with all the books and contents was also burned. At White Swan, opposite Fort Randall, the telegraph office, with all its effects, was burned, as the operator reports from Yankton agency. At the same place the government stables were burned, but the stock was saved. Altogether immense damage has been done, and the hardship to settlers is particularly severe. The grass grew very rank last year, and the protracted dry spell has made it powerful food for fires.

War Between Citizens and Criminals

Des Moines, Iowa, April 4.—Reports from Davis City, Decatur county, say the citizens, in view of lawlessness and a long series of crimes committed by a gang of desperadoes led by Irwin Tucker and one Larter, on Monday banded together, seized Tucker and hanged him. Larter was also captured by the citizens. He said he was ready to die if he was allowed to kill two citizens named Tapliff and Frisbie, whom he had grudges against, but he was taken from the mob by officers and placed in jail. The mob then went to a bagnio kept by Martha McLain, tore down the house and destroyed its contents. During this time sympathizers of Tucker and Larter set fire to the *Commercial* printing office. Much excitement prevails and more trouble is anticipated.

A clergyman, going to visit one of his sick parishioners, asked how he rested through the night. "Oh, wondrously ill, sir," he replied, "for mine eyes have not come together for six nights." "What is the reason of that?" said the other. "Alas, sir!" said he, "because my nose was betwixt them."

A man in Wilkesbarre who is laboring under the hallucination that the county of Luzerne owes him $32,000,000 for false imprisonment has issued scrip to that amount. He proposes to redeem it when the county settles with him.

Doings in Texas.

Galveston, Texas, April 3.—A special to the *News* from Fort Griffin says: "On the night of the 26th ultimo nine disguised well armed men took possession of Hamburg's store, on Tepee creek, near Staked Plains, covering the clerks and others with pistols until they robbed the store of all money, arms and ammunition. They then attacked a camp party en route to Leadville, taking them by surprise, and shooting Mr. Anderson, who attempted resistance. They took about $300 and all the live stock of the party. After leaving this vicinity they went to Blanco Canan and robbed the store of Conrad & Rath of $1,500 worth of provisons, arms, etc. They are believed to be the notorious Reeves gang from Lincoln county, New Mexico. Rangers will pursue them.

Whiteboro, Texas, April 1.—J. T. White, school teacher, made remarks reflecting on the character of Miss Brooks, daughter of a man with whom he boarded. He was afterward met on the road by two employes of Brooks' and that is the last heard of him. The river has been dragged for the body and the two men are under arrest.

Orange, Texas, April 1.—Up the Sabine river Dr. Regan was charged with assaulting the wife of A. G. Thornhill. When the time for trial came Thornhill was missing, and has not been heard of since. The wife believes him murdered.

Center, Texas, April 1.—Walter L. Barnes, traveling for the East Texas Nursery, has disappeared, and with him a considerable sum of money.

FEMALE PEDESTRAINISM.

New York, April 3.—The feminine contest at Gilmore's garden is a wretched affair. LaChapelle, who withdrew on Monday, claims that she was cheated, and says the belt is worth only $200. At last one of the other contestants also claimed to have been cheated. The gray-haired Farrand is completely broken down. St. Clair at last accounts is in a dying condition. Physicians say she will be injured for life anyhow. Kilburn, it is said, will in all likelihood suffer tortures for the remainder of her life on account of her walking. Rich in insane. The women, with the exception of Von Berg, are poorly cared for. Von Klamasch is being allowed to nearly starve to death.

Railway Agent Dies by His Own Hand.

Martinsburg, W. Va., April 1.—B. H. Dorsey, agent of the B. & O. R. R. Co., committed suicide in his bed room at his residence here yesterday at twelve o'clock. He had just returned from Baltimore and seemed to be in good spirits. There are various reasons given as to the cause, but it is generally thought to be financial troubles. He was about thirty-five years of age and leaves a wife and four children. He was nniversally respected and considered a correct business man.

Says the Reading *Times*: During the past few years under a Republican administration of municipal affairs there have been marked evidences of good management in all the departments, and at the close of the fiscal year 1878–9, there were unexpected balances in the hands of all the committees for the first time in the history of Reading in many years.

The *Free Press* is of the opinion that a man who gets a snow-ball on the mouth comes awful near seeing a white swallow—about as near as he ever will.

Pennsylvania Items.

Exchanges report the flights of wild geese northwards.

A number of military encampments are already on the tapis.

Tramps are playing highway robbers on the Hanover, York county, pike.

The spring examinations have been commenced in the public schools.

A number of farmers near Latrobe have formed a combination for the purpose of growing tobacco.

Scarcely a State exchange reaches this office which does not chronicle the departure of people for the West.

Allen C. Laros, the Easton murderer, who is still confined in the insane asylum at Harrisburg, is learning to write short-hand.

A Chester county sharpshooter, the favorite in a famous rifle team, shot ten times at six snipe recently without ruffling a feather.

Thomas Wells, a soldier of the war of 1812, died recently in the poor-house at Abington, Lackawanna Co. He was 98 years old.

Work on the Baltimore and Hanover railroad is being pushed rapidly. All the remaining sections were put under contract last week. The land damages have all been settled.

Loss of Sleep.

It is wonderful how much may be done to protract existence by the habitual restorative of sound sleep. Late hours, under mental strain, are, of course, incompatiable with this solacement. On this topic Dr. Richardson says it has been painful to him to trace the beginning of pulmonary consumption to late hours, "at unhealthy balls and evening parties," by which rest is broken and encroachments made on the constitution. But he adds: "If in middle age the habit of taking deficient and irregular sleep be still maintained, every source of depressions, every latent form of disease, is quickened and intensified. The sleepless exhaustion allies itself with all the other processes of exhaustion, or kills inperceptibly, by a rapid introduction of premature old age, which leads directly to premature dissolution." There, at once, is an explanation why many people die earlier than they ought to do. They violate the principles of taking a regular night's rest. If they sleep, it is disturbed. They dream all sorts of nonsense.

A Monster Emigrant Party.

Paris, Ont. April. 2.—The emigrant party which left here last night for Manitoba was without doubt the largest that ever left Ontario, requiring two monster special trains of sixteen passenger coaches, two baggage and thirty freight cars. The emigrants were all from points on the main line of the Great Western Railroad between Hamilton and London and Wellington, Grey and Bruce divisions. The number of full tickets sold was a little over five hundred. It is computed that the capital at the disposal of the party amounts to over a quarter of a million of dollars.

A Valuable Colt.

Trenton, April 2.—The celebrated trotter, Goldsmith Maid, was delivered of a fine bay horse at Fashion stud farm last evening. The sire is George Washington. Mr. Smith today refused an offer of $20,000 for it.

Science says it took millions of years to evolve man from the oyster; observation shows that it takes less than a minute to transfer the oyster to the man.